

India's New Leader / When Trains Explode / Plus: Love Me Tinder
by Joel Stein

TIME

EMALYN WAS DUE IN JUNE.
SHE ARRIVED IN MARCH.

SAVING PREEMIES

BY JEFFREY KLUGER



Emalyn Aubrey
Randolph
weighed 2 lb.
10 oz. when
she was born
at 29 weeks

\$5.99 US

22>



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TIME

VOL. 183, NO. 21 | 2014

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David Joyce holds his father's finger on March 31 at the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin Neonatal ICU. Photograph by Jamie Chung for TIME

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Conversation

What You Said About ...



RAPE ON CAMPUS For Elizabeth Honneman of Half Moon Bay, Calif., the grandmother of a female high school sophomore, Eliza Gray's widely discussed May 26 cover story was "both chilling and informative." Vice President Joe Biden tweeted a link to his companion statement, in which he warned colleges, **"You don't want to be a school that mishandles rape. Step up. It's time."**

But some readers, like William Slavick of Portland, Maine, thought combatting the crime was beyond the scope of universities. He wrote, "Victims should go to the police, not deans who have a conflict of interest." Meanwhile, high school junior Alexis Garcia felt the "excellent" piece should have noted that "men and transgender students can be (and are) victims of sexual assault too."

BOTCHED EXECUTIONS Josh Sanburn's piece on the problems with lethal injection troubled readers like Kathleen Kyle, whose friends were victims of violent crime. "I tried to keep an open mind while reading it, but I failed," she wrote. High school freshman George Thomson of Hackensack, N.J., called the story "superb, reliable, well-researched and informative" but thought it "should have highlighted the reasoning behind capital punishment to a greater extent." The Verge and Slate's Dahlia Lithwick, meanwhile, pointed followers to Sanburn's interview with Dr. Jay Chapman, creator of lethal injection, who told TIME that when it's used properly, **"I don't see anything more humane."**

COMMENCEMENT-SPEECH DROPOUTS A TIME.com piece by Charlotte Alter criticizing Smith College's protests against its scheduled graduation speaker, IMF chief Christine Lagarde, as "faux activism" sparked its own protests. "I was in total agreement," said sevenisters, "until the author belittled women's colleges. **Rather than throwing tantrums, I'd like to think we're fostering the next generation of female leaders.**"



SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

In the remembrance of former *Mad* magazine editor Al Feldstein (May 19), we misidentified the author of *Spy vs. Spy*. Antonio Prohias created the comic strip.

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Send a letter: **TIME Magazine Letters, Time & Life Building, New York, NY 10020.** Letters should include the writer's full name, address and home telephone and may be edited for purposes of clarity and space



BEHIND THE STORY
When photographer Jamie Chung shot Emalyn Randolph on March 31 for our feature on preemies (page 24), Emalyn—born 10 days earlier with twin brother Owen—had just reached 3 lb. On May 19, Becky Osterbeck, a nurse at the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, took this photo of Emalyn with her mom Alexandra Sparling; she weighed 6 lb, 6 oz. "We feel very lucky they are both doing so well," says Sparling. "Emalyn will be going home as soon as she starts drinking a bit more from a bottle." Owen went home the day this photo was taken and since then seems to cry for his sister. "He was much quieter in the hospital," says Sparling. "I think he'll be really excited once she is home."



NOW ON LIGHTBOX Our Instagram User of the Week, photographer Tierney Gearon, talks about her friends-and-family-filled feed, which is "much more intimate and instant than sending out a portfolio."



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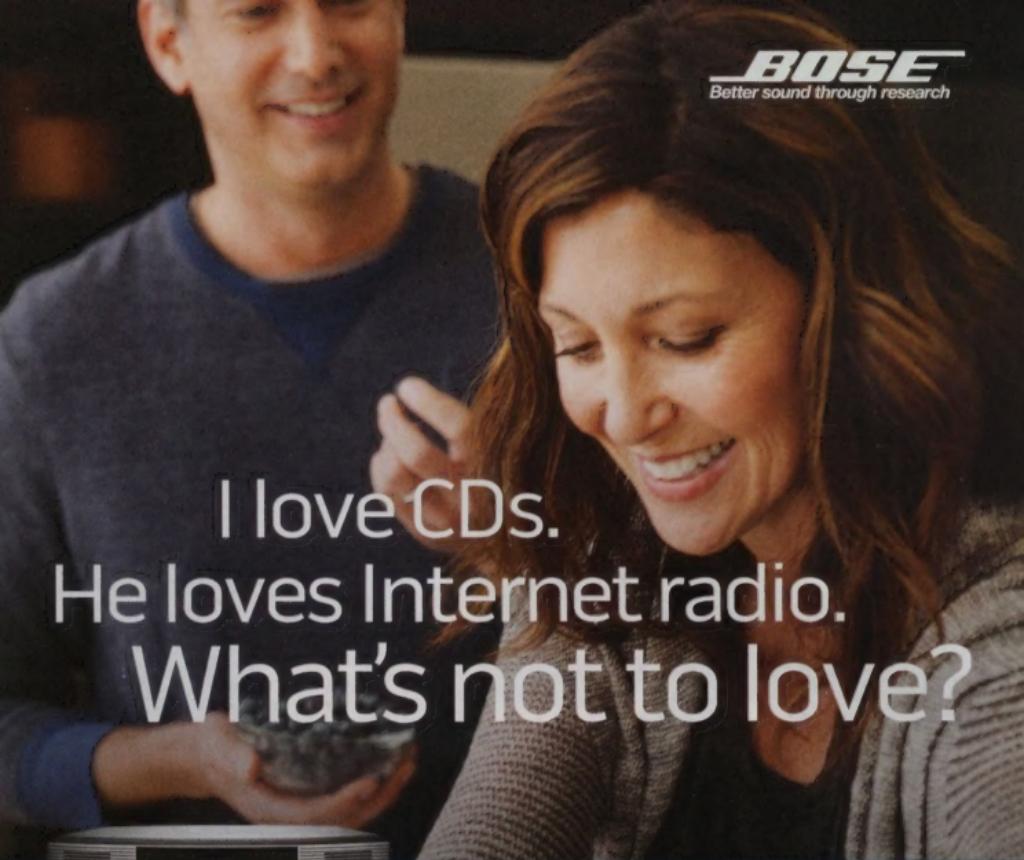
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Briefing

Detroit Tigers

Swept a three game series at Fenway Park for the first time since 1983



GOOD WEEK
BAD WEEK



Tiger Woods
Still unable to play at full capacity after his March 11 surgery

'We are a better people than what these laws represent.'

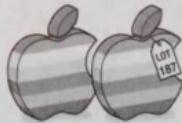
JOHN E. JONES III,
U.S. District Court judge in Pennsylvania, striking down the state's ban on same-sex marriage

Jefferson Rougeau and Steven Creps embrace after getting engaged



8 in 10

Americans who planned to travel over 50 miles (80 km) over Memorial Day weekend, according to a new estimate from AAA



\$10,000+
Estimated selling price, at auction, of two original rainbow Apple signs from the company's 1997 headquarters

'I... should have been responsible for the safety and lives of the people.'



PARK GEUN-HYE, President of South Korea, formally apologizing for the April 16 ferry disaster that killed roughly 300 people, after a national outcry over the government's rescue strategy

'There is determination to ... launch a war, a total war on Boko Haram.'

IDRISS DERY, President of Chad, after meeting with leaders of other West African countries to discuss how to locate the roughly 280 Nigerian girls kidnapped by terrorist group Boko Haram



'I'M A LITTLE SCARED BUT ALSO EXCITED.'

JILL ABRAMSON, speaking at Wake Forest University after being fired as executive editor of the New York Times



\$33,000

Average amount that a 2014 U.S. college graduate owes in student loans, up 10% over 2013

'I am flattered, but my schedule will not permit me to be in Connecticut on Friday evening.'



JOE BIDEN, U.S. Vice President, declining a prom invitation from a high school student; he did, however, offer her a corsage as consolation

Briefing

LightBox

New Dawn

A few flames still smolder amid the smoke and ash on the morning of May 16, one day after wildfires spread over the hillsides of Escondido, Calif. More than 1,000 firefighters worked to subdue the blazes, which were intensified by Santa Ana winds.

Photograph by Stuart Palley—EPA

FOR PICTURES OF THE WEEK
GO TO lightbox.time.com





World

Former Army Chief Poised to Become Egypt's President

Less than a year after Egypt's first democratically elected President, Mohamed Morsi, was ousted by the country's armed forces, the general who seized power last summer is poised to assume the Middle Eastern nation's highest office following elections that begin on May 26.

Former army chief Abdul Fattah al-Sisi is promising to bring stability and ensure security after three years of political and economic tumult sparked by the Arab Spring protests, which led to the fall of the longtime dictator Hosni Mubarak. On May 21, Mubarak was sentenced to three years in prison for embezzling public funds in one of a number of cases against him.

Only one candidate, veteran activist Hamdeen Sabahi, has dared to challenge al-Sisi. But the odds are stacked against him. Expatriates who voted earlier in May overwhelmingly supported al-Sisi.

While a cult of personality has developed around the former army chief, it's unclear whether political stability will cure the country's ills. Unemployment, for example, remains stubbornly high at above 13%. The government has pledged structural reforms to spur growth, but

much needed cuts to food and fuel subsidies risk spawning renewed protests in a country where a significant chunk of the population lives in poverty. Meanwhile, tourism revenue, a cornerstone of the economy, is still half what it was in 2010.

The nation also faces a deepening rift between the military and supporters of Morsi's Muslim Brotherhood, who represent up to a tenth of Egypt's 87 million people. Al-Sisi's sometimes violent push to suppress both the group and Islamists in general has led to reprisals, including the shooting of three policemen in Cairo on May 20, but there is no sign that the state will relent in its crackdown.

"Egyptians love stability," says Saad Eddin Ibrahim, a sociologist and activist. "But then as time goes by, the regime grows heavy-handed and [is] tempted into autocracy."



Supporters of Abdul Fattah al-Sisi unfurl a poster bearing his image

THAILAND

'The army intends to bring peace to the beloved country of all Thais.'

GENERAL PRAYUTH CHAN-OCHA, the army chief, after declaring martial law on May 20, the military insisted that the intervention—which followed months of political unrest—was not a coup, but Thailand's caretaker government said it did not have prior notice of the move



POLL

THE E.U.'S APPROVAL RATINGS

The Pew Research Center asked people across seven European Union nations about their views on the alliance ahead of parliamentary elections May 22–25.

Here's a sample of those who said they viewed it favorably:



72%
Poland



66%
Germany



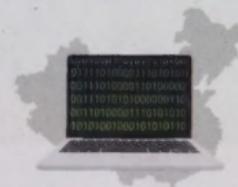
54%
France



52%
U.K.



34%
Greece



Three Essential Facts About

The U.S. Cybercrime Charges Against Chinese Officials

On May 19, the U.S. Department of Justice announced the criminal indictment of five members of China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) on 31 counts of cybertheft, cyberespionage, conspiracy and fraud against major U.S. companies.

► **THE CONTEXT** Private and state actors steal as much as \$300 billion in intellectual property a year from U.S. companies in what Western officials describe as the largest theft in human history. The U.S. regularly complains to China and has long threatened retaliation.

► **THE ALLEGATIONS** From 2006 to 2014, the U.S. says, five members of a signals-intelligence arm of the PLA's general staff hacked into the computers of Westinghouse Electric, Alcoa, U.S. Steel and other companies, stealing trade secrets like power-plant designs, business strategies and acquisition plans, among other crimes.

► **THE FALLOUT** The U.S. has never before charged foreign officials with cybercrimes, and Beijing summoned the U.S. envoy to China to decry "fabricated facts" and warn of "serious damage" to U.S.-China ties. FBI Director James Comey said the U.S. would fight cybercrimes with "all legal tools at our disposal."



Trending In



RELIEF

The U.S., Britain and other donors pledged \$606 million to help avert famine in South Sudan, adding to earlier pledges of \$536 million.



SCIENCE

Paleontologists in Argentina say they have found fossils of the largest known dinosaur, a 66-ft.-tall herbivore.



VIOLENCE

China evacuated thousands of its nationals from Vietnam after a territorial dispute spawned deadly anti-Chinese riots.



In the Homestretch

BRAZIL A boy cycles down a street in Manaus, one of the host cities for the 2014 World Cup, on May 17. The soccer championship will be held in 12 cities across Brazil from June 12 to July 13. As preparations continue, some have criticized the heavy spending on the tournament. The country has seen a series of sometimes angry protests in recent months, calling for the money to be diverted to improving public services. Photograph by Bruno Kelly—Reuters

The Explainer

U.S.-Russian Space Spat: The Quarrel Over Ukraine Goes Cosmic

What Happened

Why It Matters

Why It Doesn't

What's Next



Nation



Hope Without Change Obama shows his frustration on the fundraising circuit

BY MICHAEL SCHERER

THE SCENE WAS FAMILIAR FOR A PRESIDENT who has raised billions: A white lawn tent, tables set with pink and purple peonies, and a few dozen millionaires who had paid good money to dine with power. Even Barack Obama's message had a familiar ring.

"We've got one party in Congress right now that has been captured by ideologues whose core premise is 'No,'" he told the Democratic donors who had gathered on May 19, for as much as \$32,400 a couple, at a private home in leafy Potomac, Md.

The President followed up with the same pitch he has used at dozens of fundraisers in every election cycle since his 2008 campaign: Vote for Democrats, toss out obstructionist Republicans and break the partisan gridlock in Washington. Of course, that prescription failed to work in 2010 and 2012, and in a sharply divided and dissatisfied nation, it is even less likely to succeed this November. Redistricting and midterm-voting patterns have given Republicans a virtual lock on the House of Representatives and a coin flip's chance at taking the Senate. The best Obama can hope for is more of the status quo he can't stand.

But the President hasn't found a new pitch to match this new reality. With at least

seven May fundraisers scheduled in four states, he is stuck traveling the country peddling short-term hope while his team puts more faith in voting and demographic trends they believe favor Democrats in 2016. At times, the frustration sneaks through. "The debate we are having right now is about what?" he pleaded in Potomac.

"Benghazi? Obamacare? And it becomes an endless loop. It's not serious. It's not speaking to the real concerns that people have."

And so the paradox of his presidency has been on full display in places where only paying guests can attend. The most gifted fundraiser and campaigner of his generation can't quite pick the lock of governing. The purple nation he promised has not come to pass. The partners he thinks he deserves answer to voters he cannot woo. And the debates he yearns for remain out of reach.

With his approval rating settled in the low 40s, Obama looks increasingly resigned to riding out his final years managing world crises and a tattered federal government, while doing what he can by executive action. "I'm at the tail end of my fifth year in office," he said on that Potomac lawn, "and that gives you some perspective." A solution, however, remains elusive.

The Rundown

ELECTIONS Establishment Republicans on May 20 again prevailed over Tea Party challengers in several states, including Idaho, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, where Senate minority leader Mitch McConnell's easy primary win sets up a November showdown with Democrat Alison Lundergan Grimes. In Georgia, Senate candidates David Perdue and Representative Jack Kingston advanced to a runoff over two Tea Party-backed hopefuls. The winner of that contest will face Democrat Michelle Nunn.



FOOD SAFETY

1.8 million

Pounds of ground beef recalled May 19 by the Detroit-based firm Wolverine Packing because of possible E. coli contamination. The USDA says the tainted meat has sickened at least 11 people.

FOOTBALL A group of retired NFL players filed a lawsuit against the league May 20, alleging that they were illegally pried with painkillers to mask serious injuries and keep them on the field. Less than a year ago the NFL agreed to a \$765 million settlement over player concussions.

MARIJUANA In the latest conflict between state and federal pot laws, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation said federally controlled water can't be used on marijuana farms. It's a blow to pot growers in Washington, where the agency oversees the water supply for two-thirds of irrigated land, but less of a concern in Colorado, which allows only indoor pot cultivation.

"My antidepressant worked hard.
But sometimes I still struggled with my depression."



Adding ABILIFY (aripiprazole) may help with unresolved depressive symptoms as early as 1-2 weeks if you've been on an antidepressant for at least 6 weeks.*

ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat depression in adults as an add-on treatment to an antidepressant when an antidepressant alone is not enough.

Important Safety Information

Elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis (e.g., an inability to perform daily activities due to increased memory loss) taking ABILIFY have an increased risk of death or stroke. ABILIFY is not approved for treating these patients. Antidepressants can increase suicidal thoughts and behaviors in children, teens, and young adults. Serious mental illnesses are themselves associated with an increase in the risk of suicide. When taking ABILIFY, call your doctor right away if you have new or worsening depression symptoms, unusual changes in behavior, or thoughts of suicide. Patients and their caregivers should be especially observant within the first few months of treatment or after a change in dose. Approved only for adults 18 and over with depression.

- Call your doctor if you develop very high fever, rigid muscles, shaking, confusion, sweating, or increased heart rate and blood pressure, as these may be signs of a rare but potentially fatal condition called **neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)**.
- If you have **diabetes** or have risk factors or symptoms of diabetes, your blood sugar should be monitored. High blood sugar has been reported with ABILIFY and medicines like it. In some cases, extreme high blood sugar can lead to coma or death.

• If you develop uncontrollable facial or body movements, call your doctor, as these may be signs of **tardive dyskinesia (TD)**. TD may become permanent and the risk of TD may increase with the length of treatment and the overall dose. While TD can develop after taking the medicine at low doses for short periods, this is much less common. There is no known treatment for TD, but it may go away partially or completely if the medicine is stopped.

• **Other risks** may include lightheadedness upon standing, decreases in white blood cells (which can be serious), seizures, trouble swallowing, or impairment in judgment or motor skills. Until you know how ABILIFY affects you, you should not drive or operate machinery.

The **common side effects** in adults in clinical trials ($\geq 10\%$) include nausea, vomiting, constipation, headache, dizziness, an inner sense of restlessness or need to move (akathisia), anxiety, and insomnia. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you're taking, since there are some risks for drug interactions. You should avoid alcohol while taking ABILIFY.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please read the additional
Important Information about
ABILIFY on the adjacent page.

Learn about a FREE trial offer
at ABILITYfreeOffer.com
or 1-800-393-5553



*Based on 6-week clinical studies comparing ABILIFY + antidepressant versus antidepressant alone.

Ask your doctor about the option of adding ABILIFY.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT ABILIFY (aripiprazole)

ABILIFY® (o Bil i fi) Rx ONLY (ariprazole)

This summary of the Medication Guide contains risk and safety information for patients about ABILIFY. This summary does not include all information about ABILIFY and is not meant to take the place of discussions with your healthcare professional about your treatment. Please read this important information carefully before you start taking ABILIFY and discuss any questions about ABILIFY with your healthcare professional.

What is the most important information I should know about ABILIFY?

Serious side effects may happen when you take ABILIFY, including:

- Increased risk of death in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis:

Medicines like ABILIFY can raise the risk of death in elderly people who have lost touch with reality (psychosis) due to confusion and memory loss (dementia). ABILIFY is not approved for the treatment of patients with dementia-related psychosis.

- Risk of suicidal thoughts or actions: Antidepressant medicines, depression and other serious mental illnesses, and suicidal thoughts or actions:

Antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts or actions in some children, teenagers, and young adults within the first few months of treatment. Depression and other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions. Some people may have a particularly high risk of having suicidal thoughts or actions including people who have (or have a family history of) bipolar illness (also called manic-depressive illness) or suicidal thoughts or actions.

How can I watch for and try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in myself or a family member?

• Pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. This is very important when an antidepressant medicine is started or when the dose is changed.

• Call the healthcare provider right away to report new or sudden changes in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings.

• Keep all follow-up visits with the healthcare provider as scheduled. Call the healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you have concerns about symptoms.

Call a healthcare provider right away if you or your family member has any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

- thoughts about suicide or dying, attempts to commit suicide, new or worse depression, new or worse anxiety, feeling very agitated or restless, panic attacks, trouble sleeping (insomnia), new or worse irritability, acting aggressive, being angry, or violent, acting on dangerous impulses, an extreme increase in activity or talking (mania), other unusual changes in behavior or mood.

What else do I need to know about antidepressant medicines?

- Never stop an antidepressant medicine without first talking to a healthcare provider. Stopping an antidepressant medicine suddenly can cause other symptoms.

- Antidepressants are medicines used to treat depression and other illnesses. It is important to discuss all the risks of treating depression and also the risks of not treating it. Patients and their families or other caregivers should discuss all treatment choices with the healthcare provider, not just the use of antidepressants.

- Antidepressant medicines have other side effects. Talk to the healthcare provider about the side effects of the medicine prescribed for you or your family member.

- Antidepressant medicines can interact with other medicines. Know all of the medicines that you or your family member takes. Keep a list of all medicines to show the healthcare provider. Do not start new medicines without first checking with your healthcare provider.

- Not all antidepressant medicines prescribed for children are FDA approved for use in children. Talk to your child's healthcare provider for more information.

What is ABILIFY (ariprazole)?

ABILIFY is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- major depressive disorder in adults, as an add-on treatment to an antidepressant medicine when you do not get better with an antidepressant alone.

The symptoms of major depressive disorder (MDD) include feeling of sadness and emptiness, loss of interest in activities that you once enjoyed and loss of energy, problems focusing and making decisions, feeling of worthlessness or guilt, changes in sleep or eating patterns, and thoughts of death or suicide.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking ABILIFY?

Before taking ABILIFY, tell your healthcare provider if you have or had:

- diabetes or high blood sugar in you or your family: your healthcare provider should check your blood sugar before you start ABILIFY and also during therapy.
- seizures (convulsions).
- low or high blood pressure.
- heart problem or stroke.
- pregnancy or plans to become pregnant.
- breast-feeding or plans to breast-feed: ABILIFY can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you receive ABILIFY.
- low white blood cell count.
- phenylketonuria. ABILIFY DISCMET Orally Disintegrating Tablets contain phenylalanine.
- any other medical conditions.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines that you take or recently have taken, including prescription medicines, non-prescription medicines, herbal supplements, and vitamins.

ABILIFY and other medicines may affect each other causing possibly serious side effects. ABILIFY may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how ABILIFY works.

Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take ABILIFY with your other medicines. Do not start or stop any medicines while taking ABILIFY without talking to your healthcare provider first. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take ABILIFY?

- Take ABILIFY exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it. Do not change the dose or stop taking ABILIFY yourself.

- ABILIFY can be taken with or without food.
- ABILIFY tablets should be swallowed whole.

- If you miss a dose of ABILIFY, take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, just skip the missed dose and take your next dose at the regular time. Do not take two doses of ABILIFY at the same time.

- If you take too much ABILIFY, call your healthcare provider or poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 right away, or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.

What should I avoid while taking ABILIFY?

- Do not drive, operate heavy machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how ABILIFY affects you. ABILIFY may make you drowsy.

- Do not drink alcohol while taking ABILIFY.

- Avoid getting over-heated or dehydrated.

- Do not over-exercise.

- In hot weather, stay inside in a cool place if possible.

- Stay out of the sun. Do not wear too much or heavy clothing.

- Drink plenty of water.

What are the possible side effects of ABILIFY?

Serious side effects have been reported with ABILIFY including:

- Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS):** Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have some or all of the following symptoms: high fever, stiff muscles, confusion, sweating, changes in pulse, heart rate, and blood pressure.

These may be symptoms of a rare and serious condition that can lead to death. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms.

- High blood sugar (hyperglycemia):** Increases in blood sugar can happen in some people who take ABILIFY (ariprazole). Extremely high blood sugar can lead to coma or death. If you have diabetes or risk factors for diabetes (such as being overweight or a family history of diabetes), your healthcare provider should check your blood sugar before you start ABILIFY and during therapy. Call your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms of high blood sugar while taking ABILIFY:

- feel very thirsty, need to urinate more than usual, feel very hungry, feel weak or tired, feel sick to your stomach, feel confused, or your breath smells fruity.

- Increase in weight:** Weight gain has been reported in patients taking medicines like ABILIFY, so you and your healthcare provider should check your weight regularly. For children and adolescent patients (6 to 17 years of age) weight gain should be compared against that expected with normal growth.

- Difficulty swallowing:** may lead to aspiration and choking.

- Tardive dyskinesia:** Call your healthcare provider about any movements you cannot control in your face, tongue, or other body parts. These may be signs of a serious condition. Tardive dyskinesia may not go away, even if you stop taking ABILIFY. Tardive dyskinesia may also start after you stop taking ABILIFY.

- Orthostatic hypotension (decreased blood pressure):** lightheadedness or fainting when rising too quickly from a sitting or lying position.

- Low white blood cell count**

- Seizures (convulsions)**

Common side effects with ABILIFY in adults include nausea, inner sense of restlessness/need to move (akathisia), vomiting, anxiety, constipation, insomnia, headache, restlessness, dizziness.

These are not all the possible side effects of ABILIFY. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about ABILIFY

- Store ABILIFY at room temperature, between 59°F to 86°F. Opened bottles of ABILIFY Oral Solution can be used for up to 6 months after opening, but not beyond the expiration date on the bottle. Keep ABILIFY and all medicines out of the reach of children.

- Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use ABILIFY for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give ABILIFY to other people, even if they have the same condition. It may harm them.

- This summary contains the most important information about ABILIFY. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. For more information about ABILIFY visit www.abilify.com.

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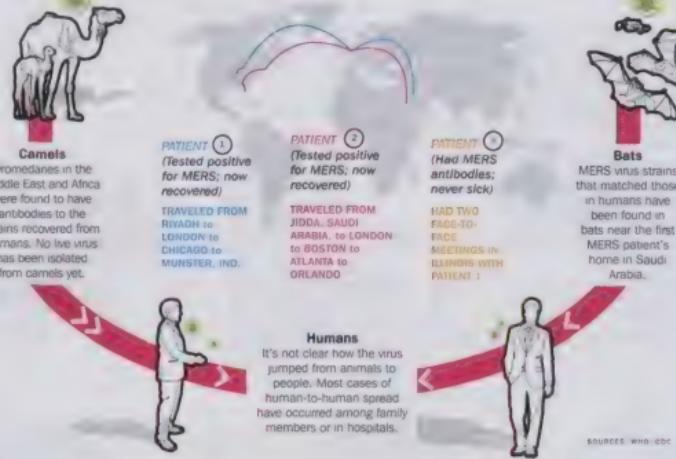
Health

What You Need to Know About MERS

A dangerous new disease has gone global

BY ALICE PARK

THE PATH OF MERS



SOURCES: WHO, CDC

MAY 2 WAS NOT THE DAY U.S. public-health officials were dreading—it was a day they expected. That's when the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) confirmed the first American case of the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) coronavirus, the scourge that originated in 2012 on the Arabian Peninsula. More worrisome was what happened on May 17, when the CDC reported the first evidence that MERS, which has infected more than 530 people worldwide and killed 145, had spread from one person to another inside the U.S.—possibly from a handshake.

An Illinois man had two brief business meetings with the first U.S. MERS patient, an Indiana man who lived in Saudi Arabia. Shortly after

their meetings, the Illinois resident was found to have MERS antibodies in his blood—an indication that he had likely been infected and successfully recovered. "Are we concerned? Yes," says Dr. David Swerdlow, who is leading the CDC's MERS response. "Do we think people in the community need to be concerned? Not at this time."

There's a lot we still don't understand about the virus—including how widely it could spread in the U.S. For now, here's what we do know.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

Most people report flu-like signs, such as fever, cough and chills, and have difficulty breathing.

DOES EVERYONE WHO GETS INFECTED BECOME ILL? NO.

People present in a number of different ways—from the mild to the more severe—and about 20% of those infected are entirely asymptomatic.

AM I AT RISK? According to what we know now, people in the U.S. who have not traveled to the MERS hotbed of Saudi Arabia are not at high risk. All active infections are currently in the Middle East.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF?

Stick with the basics: Wash your hands for 20 seconds with soap and water, and avoid touching your eyes, mouth or nose with unwashed hands.

IS THERE A TREATMENT? There are no drugs or vaccines for the virus. Healthy people with strong immune systems are better able to fight off the milder infections.

The Checkup

HEALTH NEWS EXAMINED

Headline says: "Measles Vaccine Cures Cancer"

Science says: When researchers at Mayo Clinic used virotherapy—injecting each of two blood-cancer patients with a measles-vaccine dose large enough to inoculate 100 million people—the virus wiped out the cancer in one of them. While promising, a study size of two does not a health revolution make.

It's too soon

Headline says: "E-cigarettes Help Smokers Quit"

Science says: A large survey in the U.K. found that 20% of smokers who used e-cigs as a cessation method quit tobacco. It's not a silver bullet, though. E-cigs still contain nicotine, and other research suggests e-cigs may produce carcinogens.

Jury's out

Headline says: "Poor Sleep Makes Kids Fat"

Science says: Research shows that consistently disrupted sleep throughout infancy messes with hormones that control hunger, which can lead to persistent overeating. By age 7, kids who didn't sleep enough were more likely to be overweight or obese.

Nighty-night

Spotlight

Crude Awakening

The shale-oil boom is ferrying a new danger to America's freight railways

BY MICHAEL SCHERER

THE LATEST FIREBALL ERUPTED ALONGSIDE the parking lot of a children's museum in Lynchburg, Va., a near worst-case scenario for the feds scrambling to get a handle on the nation's new danger: oil tankers that detonate like bombs when they slide from the tracks.

America's rails are teeming with black gold these days, and as accidents from Canada to Alabama have shown, this new cargo, largely from the Bakken reserves of North Dakota, has an alarming tendency to ignite. Most of it is carried in tank cars that have been deemed unsafe for the task, and federal rulemaking that will mandate changes is months from completion. In the meantime, railroads have adopted some voluntary measures, like reducing speeds and rerouting trains from urban areas, while the oil industry has cautioned against any new rules that impose too high a cost on the booming sector.

Luckily, no one was hurt in the April 30 Virginia accident; the museum was evacuated safely and is open for business. But for the millions of Americans who live and work near the nation's tracks, the danger remains.

Graphic by Lon Tweeter and Emily Maltby

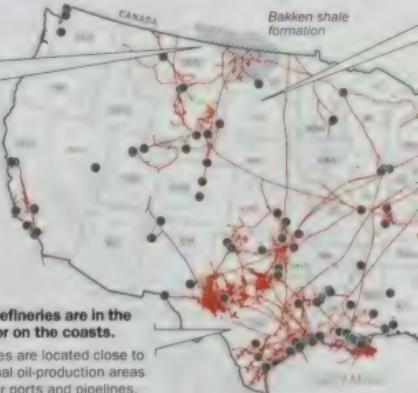
Pipeline	Oil transport in the U.S.
57,000	MILES
\$5	PER BARREL
40	PERCENT GROWTH SINCE 2008
140,000	RAIL
\$14	PER BARREL
5	PERCENT GROWTH SINCE 2008
5-7	PERCENT GROWTH SINCE 2008

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM

Fracking is producing record amounts of oil, but limited networks exist for shipping crude to refineries.

1 Oil in the northern plains is booming...

In the past five years, crude-oil extraction from the Bakken shale deposits has surged to twice the output of Alaska.



2 ...but refineries are in the South or on the coasts.

Refineries are located close to traditional oil-production areas and near ports and pipelines.

HOW TO MAKE IT SAFER

The DOT 111 is a popular tank car, but it is vulnerable in accidents, particularly when carrying flammable liquids. Here are suggestions from rail-industry groups to make the car safer.

To prevent punctures, a new steel tank would be nearly 30% thicker than the tanks transporting crude oil today.



A full-height steel barrier about a half-inch thick would help buffer the ends of the car, where impact is often most severe.

The outlet-valve handle on the bottom of the car would be redesigned to prevent it from opening in an accident.

3

Pipelines don't have the capacity...

Pipelines were built to connect wells to refineries. Few pipelines exist in the Bakken.

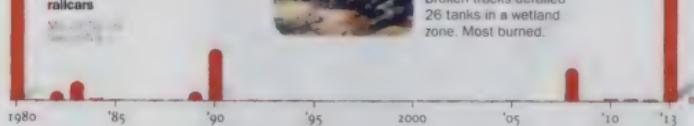


4

... so railcars are filling the void.

Railroads transported about 400,000 tank cars of crude oil last year, up from 9,500 in 2008. Much of the increase is from Bakken oil, which may be more flammable and thus more dangerous in an accident.

Crude oil released from railcars



Milestones



DIED

Gordon Willis

Cinema's "Prince of Darkness"

He did some of his best work in the dark: the opening scene of *The Godfather*, with Don Corleone shrouded in murk as he decides a man's fate; Deep Throat in *All the President's Men* emerging from the shadows to spill a government's secrets; Woody Allen and Diane Keaton moving from starlight to moonless night in *Manhattan*. All shone with the movie artistry of Gordon Willis, the director of photography who created so much dim, brooding imagery that his fellow DP Conrad Hall dubbed him the Prince of Darkness. After a career upending the old edicts of film lighting, Willis died on May 18 of metastatic cancer at his home in Falmouth, Mass. He was 82.

Born in Queens, N.Y., Willis learned his craft in an Air Force motion-picture unit, worked on documentaries and TV commercials and graduated to director of photography in 1970. He shot all three *Godfather* films as well as eight important ones for Woody Allen and three for Alan J. Pakula—*Klute*, *The Parallax View* and *All the President's Men*—films that made paranoia thrillingly visible. Or next to invisible, for Willis saw his function as not just lighting a movie set but also often, darkening it—film noir in color. Derided by more conservative cinematographers, he received no industry awards for his signal achievements of the '70s. Not until 1990 and *The Godfather Part III* was Willis nominated for an award from the American Society of Cinematographers. It took the Prince of Darkness' colleagues that long to see the light. —RICHARD CORLISS

DIED

Arthur Gelb, 90, long-tenured New York Times editor who rose from copy boy in 1944 to managing editor in 1986. Gelb played an instrumental role in growing the paper's Arts and Metropolitan sections.

DIED

Don Meyer, 69, basketball coach at Northern State University who notched 923 career victories, the sixth most for any coach in men's college basketball history.

DIED

Mary Stewart, 97, British author who penned the best-selling Crystal Cave Merlin trilogy and was a pioneer of the romantic-suspense novel genre.

DIED

Viktor Sukhadrev, 81, Soviet interpreter who played a central role in Cold War summits, serving as a personal interpreter for every USSR leader from Nikita Khrushchev to Mikhail Gorbachev.

DIED

Jerry Vale, 83, singer who rose to fame in the 1950s with songs like "Al Di La" and "You Don't Know" and frequently adapted Italian love songs for American listeners.

DIED

Clyde Snow, 86, pioneering forensic anthropologist who studied skeletons for subtle clues about how their owners lived and died. He examined the remains of John F. Kennedy, King Tut and victims of John Wayne Gacy.

DIED

Jeb Magruder

Watergate conspirator

Drive without discipline is a dangerous thing, particularly at the highest rungs of power. In 1974, when former White House aide Jeb Magruder became a confessed felon, he made a candid statement about the source of his moral failures. "Somewhere between my ambition and my ideals," he admitted, "I lost my ethical compass."

Magruder, who died on May 11 at 79, was among the inner circle of top Nixon advisers who helped plan the 1972 break-in at the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex. Among the first of the conspirators to cooperate with investigators, he went on to serve seven months in prison. Decades later, he caused a controversy with the contested assertion that Nixon had personally authorized the plot.

As with other Watergate figures, Magruder's sins helped him find faith. After his release from prison, the former businessman and political operative was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. He preached sermons, helped raise money for churches and even led a city commission on ethics and values. To those who noted the irony of this, Magruder had a riposte at the ready. "It's a characteristic in American life," he said, "that there is redemption." —ALEX ALTMAN



Joe Klein

Shinseki (Still) Must Go

The VA is broken. It's past time to fix this shameful bureaucratic tragedy



BACK AT THE TURN OF THE 21ST CENTURY, when he left Washington to become president of the New School university in New York City, former Senator Bob Kerrey learned a little something about the ethos of Veterans Affairs. Kerrey, a Medal of Honor recipient who lost part of a leg in Vietnam, needed to get his home address changed. He had called his bank and settled the matter in 10 minutes. He called the VA and spoke to a hostile and not very helpful receptionist. He spoke to the receptionist's supervisor, who told him, "You're going to have to come in." So Kerrey went to the VA office in New York. The receptionist again wasn't very helpful. Kerrey pointed out that he was only talking about an address change. The receptionist said, "Talk to one of them," pointing to customer "service" employees sitting at desks labeled A and B. Desk C was vacant. Kerrey went to Desk A, where he was told, "That's handled by Desk C." Kerrey asked when the occupant of Desk C was returning. "I don't know," said Desk A. Kerrey went over and sat at Desk C for a long while, and then a longer while. He spoke to the supervisor, who had no idea where Desk C was and told Kerrey, "Come back tomorrow."

"You gotta be kidding," Kerrey said, or perhaps yelled. It took 72 days to get his address changed.

'VE HEARD FAR MORE SERIOUS VA HORROR STORIES ad nauseam in recent years. I know of at least one young Marine who committed suicide while waiting—months—for his medical records to be transferred from Los Angeles to Houston. I've also heard stories of heroic treatment performed by devoted VA doctors, nurses and counselors, but those often occurred after their patients endured a Kafkaesque struggle with the VA's bureaucratic gatekeepers. You might expect that the system, which is staffed largely by older veterans, would have adapted with alacrity to the crisis posed by the wave of wounded Iraq and Afghanistan veterans over the past decade. But the VA's response has been stagnation, and worse. It is now clear that there was a conscious, and perhaps criminal, effort to camouflage the time veterans had to wait for service in Phoenix and at other VA facilities. It is alleged that 40 veterans died waiting for service in Phoenix; whether or not that proves accurate, we're facing a moral catastrophe.

THREE YEARS AGO, when he left Washington to become president of the New School university in New York City, former Senator Bob Kerrey learned a little something about the ethos of Veterans Affairs. Kerrey, a Medal of Honor recipient who lost part of a leg in Vietnam, needed to get his home address changed. He had called his bank and settled the matter in 10 minutes. He called the VA and spoke to a hostile and not very helpful receptionist. He spoke to the receptionist's supervisor, who told him, "You're going to have to come in." So Kerrey went to the VA office in New York. The receptionist again wasn't very helpful. Kerrey pointed out that he was only talking about an address change. The receptionist said, "Talk to one of them," pointing to customer "service" employees sitting at desks labeled A and B. Desk C was vacant. Kerrey went to Desk A, where he was told, "That's handled by Desk C." Kerrey asked when the occupant of Desk C was returning. "I don't know," said Desk A. Kerrey went over and sat at Desk C for a long while, and then a longer while. He spoke to the supervisor, who had no idea where Desk C was and told Kerrey, "Come back tomorrow."

"You gotta be kidding," Kerrey said, or perhaps yelled. It took 72 days to get his address changed.

THE COST OF WAR



WOUNDED WARRIOR

More than 265,000 U.S. troops suffered traumatic brain injuries from Jan. 1, 2001, to Sept. 30, 2013, according to the Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center



TOLL OF BATTLE

Fifty-one percent of surveyed Iraq and Afghanistan veterans personally knew a service member or veteran from those wars who had attempted or committed suicide, according to a Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation study

TO READ JOE'S BLOG POSTS, GO TO time.com/swampland

The question is, How do we change this situation? The simple answer is leadership, which is why some have called (as I did last year) for VA Secretary Eric Shinseki to resign. By all accounts, Shinseki is a fine man who has spent nearly six years lost in the system. An effective leader would have gone to Phoenix as soon as the scandal broke, expressed his outrage, held a town meeting for local VA outpatients and their families—dealt with their fury face-to-face—and let it be known that he was taking charge and heads were going to roll. Instead, Shinseki intoned the words "mad as hell" at a congressional hearing. And White House chief of staff Denis McDonough said the President was "madder than hell" about the situation. Does anyone actually find this convincing?

THE PRESIDENT CARES DEEPLY ABOUT THE troops; he visits the wounded in the hospitals all the time; it's just not his style to make a public deal of it. But he has been sadly ineffective on the veterans-health issue. The benefits system is still rigged against recent veterans, who go to the end of the line with their claims. Five years ago, Obama promised a unified electronic records system so that a soldier's medical history would follow him or her seamlessly from active duty to the VA, but it still hasn't been implemented because of trench warfare between the Pentagon and the VA. More than a billion dollars has been spent on the project. A senior Administration official told me a year ago that a solution was weeks away; now the Administration is promising a new system by 2016. The President could have solved this problem yesterday, by cracking heads—and selecting either the existing VA or Pentagon electronic records system. (Believe it or not, the VA system is pretty effective but not up-to-date.)

The problem of bureaucratic stagnation at the VA (and throughout the rest of the government) could be addressed as well. Think about the lazy clerks Bob Kerrey faced. Why were they so callous? Because under the existing, antiquated civil service system, they face practically zero threat of being fired. The President could ask for a temporary waiver of civil service rules to clean up the mess at the VA, but that seems politically impossible. Government accountability is a popular mantra—but you can't have accountability unless everyone, including Desk C, is held to account.

WORLD

The crowd is
victory. Modi's
supporters at an
election rally in
Gujarat, where he
was chief minister





THE NEW FACE OF INDIA

Despite a controversial political record, Narendra Modi has a historic mandate from voters. Now he must revive the nation's fortunes and reset ties with friend and foe alike **By Krista Mahr/New Delhi**

T'S JUST PAST NOON ON A CLOUDLESS day in Ghazipur, a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, and a stream of Narendra Modi supporters is making its way to one of the candidate's last election rallies. Undeterred by the 111°F (44°C) heat, the crowd, festooned in saffron, the hue of Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), winds along the small town's unkempt streets and open sewers. Gyan Prakesh Singh, a doctor, points to a pool of raw sewage. Like so many others on their way to the rally, Singh is counting on Modi to improve life in his hometown—and across India. "This is the first time I've gone to listen to a politician," says Singh. Someone in his group shouts, "Modi is God's choice."

He certainly is India's choice. On May 16 the BJP, a Hindu nationalist party, resoundingly won the country's election, seizing 282 of the 543 seats in India's lower house of Parliament and crushing the incumbent alliance led by the Congress Party. Though the BJP got just 31% of the popular vote, in terms of seats it was the biggest victory for a single party in decades. (In recent years, only coalitions, cobbled together and often unwieldy, have been able to secure parliamentary majorities.) As the longtime chief minister of the prosperous western state of Gujarat, Modi, son of a tea seller and born into a low caste, had already achieved remarkable political success. Now he will become India's 14th Prime Minister, capping an improbable rise from poverty to the nation's top job. "His image says, If I can make it, I can help you make it," says Sudarshan Iyer, an economist in Gujarat. "The country has given him a free mandate."

That mandate, according to Modi and his acolytes, is nothing less than to restart India. Modi, 63, who rode a wave for change, takes over at a time of great anxiety for Indians. Their country is the largest democracy on the planet, with a stellar record of peaceful transfers of power. India is the world's 10th biggest economy, according to the World Bank, and was once seen as an emerging geopolitical player comparable to mighty China. But today, India's economy is weak, its vision as a nation is unclear, and its collective mood is grim. A Pew survey released in March showed that 70% of Indians were dissatisfied with their country's direction and worried about inflation, unemployment and an underperforming government, among other concerns. Those who voted for Modi

and his BJP want them to give India back its economic mojo, and Modi is confident he can deliver. In speech after campaign speech, he told Indians that their everyday problems—a job shortage, shoddy electricity, high food prices, corrupt cops—were fixable. Says Arvind Subramanian, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics: "That's the bet—that he's going to do things."

Modi doesn't have a hard act to follow. The Congress Party, which had led the two coalition governments since 2004, imploded, plunging from 265 seats in the 2009 election to just 44. The chief reasons: soaring inflation, the floundering economy and a series of corruption scandals involving high officials. But the electorate also seemed tired of old elite politics, embodied by Congress president Sonia Gandhi and her son Rahul, who led the party's campaign. The election featured millions of young, first-time voters for whom performance trumped legacy or

loyalty to a political clan. (Rahul's father, grandmother and great-grandfather were all Prime Ministers.) "This was a complete rejection of the dynastic [system]," says Mohan Guruswamy, a visiting fellow at the New Delhi-based Observer Research Foundation.

Yet Modi doesn't enjoy unequivocal support. He rose through the BJP ranks first via the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a right-wing feeder group for the party. Although Hindu nationalism was not a Modi campaign plank, he has found it hard to shake the perception that he is ambivalent toward India's Muslim minority, largely because of what happened in Gujarat in early 2002. Bloody riots broke out between Hindus and Muslims in the state not long after he became chief minister. More than 1,000 people, most of them Muslims, were killed in the violence. Modi's critics say his administration did not do enough to stop the riots; Modi has always denied this, and he has been cleared by Indian courts of any





Temple of democracy *Modi, the Prime Minister-designate, bows out of respect upon entering India's Parliament*

able to the Great Recession in 2008 and 2009, many also blame Congress for inaction and inability to pass pro-business reforms.

Modi has a reputation as an economic miracle worker based on his record running his state. From 2006 to 2012, Gujarat's average annual growth rate was 10%—higher than the national average of 8.45% but, critics point out, lower than in other wealthy states like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Gujarat, a longtime trading hub, has always excelled at trade and business; under Modi, the state acquired an international reputation as a place in India that worked, particularly for investors. Electricity, essential for industry, was plentiful, red tape was minimal, and officials were accessible. Modi's fans include tycoons Mukesh Ambani and Ratan Tata, two of the most powerful men in Indian business. When early election returns flagged a big Modi victory, Mumbai's stock-market index spiked.

To scale up his successes in Gujarat (pop. 60 million) across India (pop. 1.2 billion), Modi will need to pull together many competing interests, not just in New Delhi, where he is a political outsider and neophyte, but also in state capitals, which wield much power under India's federal system of government. The BJP's parliamentary muscle, plus the seats of its allied parties, will help. Much of the paralysis in recent years in the national legislature over tax reforms and other ways to draw new foreign investment was political: opposition MPs simply stalled.

A clear majority in Parliament's lower house "means more reform, more growth and better news for investors," says Subramanian. But to enact many laws, approval is also required from the upper house, where the BJP does not have a majority and so will have to negotiate with other parties. Stubborn issues—such as trimming or streamlining India's costly welfare programs and subsidies, privatizing state firms and changing labor laws—may be too sensitive for a new leader to tackle right away.

The BJP seems to realize that the task ahead is tough. "The economy will take some time to [untangle]," says Manoj Ladwa, a senior member of Modi's communications team. But the Indians who voted for Modi are counting on him to move quickly.

Admirable and Divisive

ON RESULTS DAY IN NEW DELHI'S LEAFY DIPLOMATIC enclave, BJP workers and volunteers pass by two elephants adorned with the BJP symbol—an orange lotus blossom—to celebrate outside the party headquarters. Brass bands belt out victory tunes as steaming milky tea is ladled into paper cups. The tea is a nod to Modi's Chai Pe Charcha, or "Chat Over Tea," a campaign initiative in which he would talk via video and audio links to voters nationwide at booths serving tea. It's also a nod to how Modi in his boyhood sold tea on a railway platform. "Narendra Modi started his life in the business of tea," says Manoj Jain, a BJP volunteer. "Now he's the Prime Minister."

That humble start means a great deal to voters in a country where a political elite has run the show for years. It's not that there hasn't been progress: under the previous government, poverty officially came down from 45% of the population in 1994 to 22% in 2012. But that's a matter of how you define poverty. A recent report by McKinsey Global Institute suggests that in 2012 as many as 56% of Indians—some 680 million people—could not afford most basic needs like food, water, housing, sanitation and health care. Modi has pledged to do better. In his May 16 victory speech, he said he would apply his Gujarat motto "*Sabka saath, sabka vikas*"—"Everyone's support, everyone's welfare"—to the entire country.

It was a message that indirectly sought to reassure India's minorities, especially Muslims, that they count among the "everyone." The scars that the Gujarat riots left on the national psyche are not fresh, but nor have they disappeared. Muslims, who make up about 14% of the population, have long fared worse than Hindus across India in metrics like employment, education and access to welfare. Some worry that the right-wing organizations with which Modi has been associated might interpret the BJP's win as a mandate to assert their desire for a Hindu religious state, not only making things worse for Muslims but also threatening the nation's secularism, one of its founding principles. "Modi's a good talker," says Zubair Shaikh, a 45-year-old Muslim garment-factory owner in Dharavi, a Mumbai slum. "But talk is not secular."

Others say Modi is too shrewd a politician to let the country become further polarized on his watch. Iyengar, the Gujarat economist, says Modi is acutely aware that any new communal disturbances could be

wrongdoing. Now many in India, Muslims as well as non-Muslims, are wary of a Modi-led government, fearing that it may embolden Hindu chauvinists or that it will aggravate the country's religious polarization. Another of his critics' grievances: that his decisiveness as a leader—much touted during the campaign—is a euphemism for an autocratic leadership style. "He's a doer. You can push people to a point," says Guruswamy. "But how long will that last? Six months? Eight months?"

Economy, Economy, Economy

MODI WILL BE JUDGED, ABOVE ALL, ON HIS ability to revive the economy; he has repeatedly said that's a top priority. From 2005 to 2007, India grew at a rate of over 9% a year. Now it's barely 5%, a figure Western countries would love to have but one that is not enough for India, which, given its size, must generate millions of new jobs every year. Retail inflation, at about 8.6%, is high, and the fiscal deficit wide. While India was vulner-

his political undoing. "People will come after him with hammer and tongs," says Iyengar. Nor would it be good for business. "Maintaining India's secular credentials will only become more critical to Modi," says Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu, a senior fellow at Brookings India. "It's too much of a risk for [his] development agenda."

Friends and Neighbors

INDIA ALREADY HAS ITS SHARE OF RISK. Sandwiched between an expansionist China and an unstable Pakistan, the country lives in a tense neighborhood. With the U.S. preparing to withdraw most of its troops from Afghanistan this year, there's a very real chance that terrorists will regain strength, especially along the porous border between Afghanistan and Pakistan. That's a threat not only to the West but also to India, which has been targeted by Pakistan-based terrorist groups in the past. Though foreign policy wasn't a focus of his campaign, Modi has lambasted the Congress government for being weak on national security, and it's not hard to imagine him talking tough to Pakistan, particularly when it comes to the two countries' ceaseless frontier disputes. (Just days after the election results were announced, an Indian soldier was killed in an ambush near the border in Kashmir.) Still, early signs for dialogue look good: Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has invited Modi to Pakistan, and Sharif has been asked, along with other South Asian leaders, to Modi's May 26 swearing-in.

India's other strained relationship is with China. The two countries fought a brief war in the 1960s, have long-standing border disputes and are wary of each other's growing clout in Asia. A few months ago, while campaigning in Arunachal Pradesh, a northeastern state bordering China, Modi spoke out obliquely against Beijing's troop buildup in the area. "The world does not welcome the mind-set of expansion in today's times," he said, according to Reuters. "China will also have to leave behind its mind-set of expansion." Very few Asian leaders are as plainspoken about Beijing. Manmohan Singh, Modi's predecessor, has been much more conciliatory.

Still, the new Prime Minister is unlikely to go much further in antagonizing China. While the U.S. revoked a visa for Modi in 2005 after the Gujarat riots, Beijing rolled out the red carpet in 2011 for a business delegation he led, treating him like a national leader long before most other countries.

INDIA'S ELECTION BY THE NUMBERS

The world's largest exercise in democracy

NUMBER
OF ELIGIBLE
VOTERS

834
MILLION

NUMBER
OF PEOPLE
WHO VOTED

554
MILLION

464
POLITICAL
PARTIES THAT
PARTICIPATED

31%
PORTION OF
POPULAR VOTE
WON BY MODI'S BJP

5
Weeks
APRIL 7–MAY 12
LENGTH OF ELECTIONS

Source: Election Commission

Modi won't forget that gesture. He also knows that India needs China to buy more of its goods to reduce the trade deficit between the two countries and that Chinese expertise in building infrastructure could be useful to India. "For anybody above 50, China is the perpetual enemy for the next millennium," says Dipankar Banerjee of the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies in New Delhi. But, he adds, "young people want change, and Modi responds to their aspirations."

Modi will likely strike a balance with the U.S. too. Besides his revoked visa, New Delhi and Washington quarreled more recently over Indian diplomat Devyani Khoobragade, whom U.S. authorities arrested in New York City on charges of visa fraud over her domestic helper. Days later, Modi tweeted that he had refused to meet a visiting U.S. delegation "in solidarity with our nation, protesting ill treatment meted to our lady diplomat." Washington was slower than other Western governments to build bridges with Modi as he became a serious contender to govern India. But when the outcome was certain on May 16, a White House spokesperson announced that Modi "will be welcomed to the United States." President Obama called India's new boss to congratulate him and invite him to Washington at a "mutually agreeable time to further strengthen our bilateral relationship."

The U.S. is not only one of India's most important trading partners; it also has a large, influential ethnic Indian population. Each nation needs the other as a counterweight to China and to stave off extremism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. "You can't wish away the United States," says Sanjay Puri, chairman of the United States India Political Action Committee, based in Washington. "There's a real opportunity now, despite everything, for a reset."

But before that, there's a triumph to be savored. On May 17, Modi took a victory lap, departing Gujarat and stopping in New Delhi on his way to the Hindu holy city of Varanasi. At BJP HQ in the capital, a small but enthusiastic crowd danced under a shower of marigolds and rose petals. Mishant Singh, 29, a volunteer for the BJP's youth wing, stood under a tree, waiting for Modi to take the stage. "People aren't just looking for jobs—they're looking for a strategy," says Singh, an information-technology professional. "We're looking at the next 15 years." For Modi, the challenge of running India has only just begun. —WITH REPORTING BY ZEKE MILLER/WASHINGTON

A woman with long, dark hair is shown from the chest up. She is wearing a dark, button-down shirt and is smiling while looking at a white smartphone she is holding in her right hand. Her left hand is raised to her face, with her fingers near her eye. The background is a bright, possibly overexposed outdoor scene.

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Start of the journey

David Joyce was born at 29 weeks. At 13 days old, he weighed less than 3 lb. (1.4 kg).



A close-up photograph of a medical professional, likely a nurse or doctor, wearing a white surgical mask and blue scrubs. They are holding a very small, premature baby wrapped in a white blanket. The baby has a visible umbilical cord. The background is dark and out of focus.

A Preemie Revolution

Cutting-edge medicine and dedicated caregivers are helping the tiniest babies survive—and thrive

By Jeffrey Kluger/Milwaukee

It's a safe bet that David Joyce knows more than you did

when you were his birth age. That's not hard, since what you knew back then was pretty much nothing at all. You knew warmth, you knew darkness, you knew a sublime, drifting peace. You had been conceived 29 weeks earlier, and if you were like most people, you had 11 weeks to go before you reached your fully formed 40. It was only then that you'd emerge into the storm of stimuli that is the world.

No such luck for David. He was born Jan. 28—well shy of his April 16 due date—in an emergency cesarean section after his mother had begun bleeding heavily. He weighed 2 lb. 11 oz., or 1,200 g, and was just 15 in. (38 cm) tall. An American Girl doll is 3 in. (8 cm) taller. Immediately, he began learning a lot of things—about bright lights and cold hands, needle sticks and loud noises. He learned what it feels like to be hungry, to be frightened, to be unable to breathe.

What all this meant was that if David wanted to stay alive, he'd have to work hard at it, and he has. Take drinking from a bottle—which he had never tried until a morning in late March, at the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) of the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. David had spent every day of his then seven-week life there, in the company of 58 other very fragile babies being looked after by a round-the-clock SWAT team of nearly 300 nutritionists, pharmacologists, gastroenterologists, ophthalmologists, pulmonary specialists, surgeons, nurses and dietitians and, for when the need arises, a pair of chaplains.

Under their care, he had grown to 18.1 in. (46 cm) and weighed 5 lb. 11.5 oz. (2,594 g), nourished by breast milk from his

mother Melissa Hilger, 26, which was fed to him through a nasogastric tube threaded through his nose to his stomach. David's father Kyle Joyce, 25, and Melissa live 90 minutes away in Randolph, Wis., where Kyle works as a diesel mechanic. They had been at the hospital every day after work for 51 days straight at that point—a three-hour round trip—to spend a few more hours with David.

On that March morning, Merry Jay, David's neonatal nurse, watched him until he stirred, then changed him and checked his monitor. His heart rate, respiration and blood-oxygen levels were good. Together, she and David waited for Katherine Fontier, a speech pathologist—which hardly sounds like a needed specialty in a NICU, but speech is all about the mouth, and today David was going to try to use his. Fontier arrived, checked the lighting ("When it's too bright, preemies shut down," she says) and gathered David into her arms, his lines trailing into his crib.

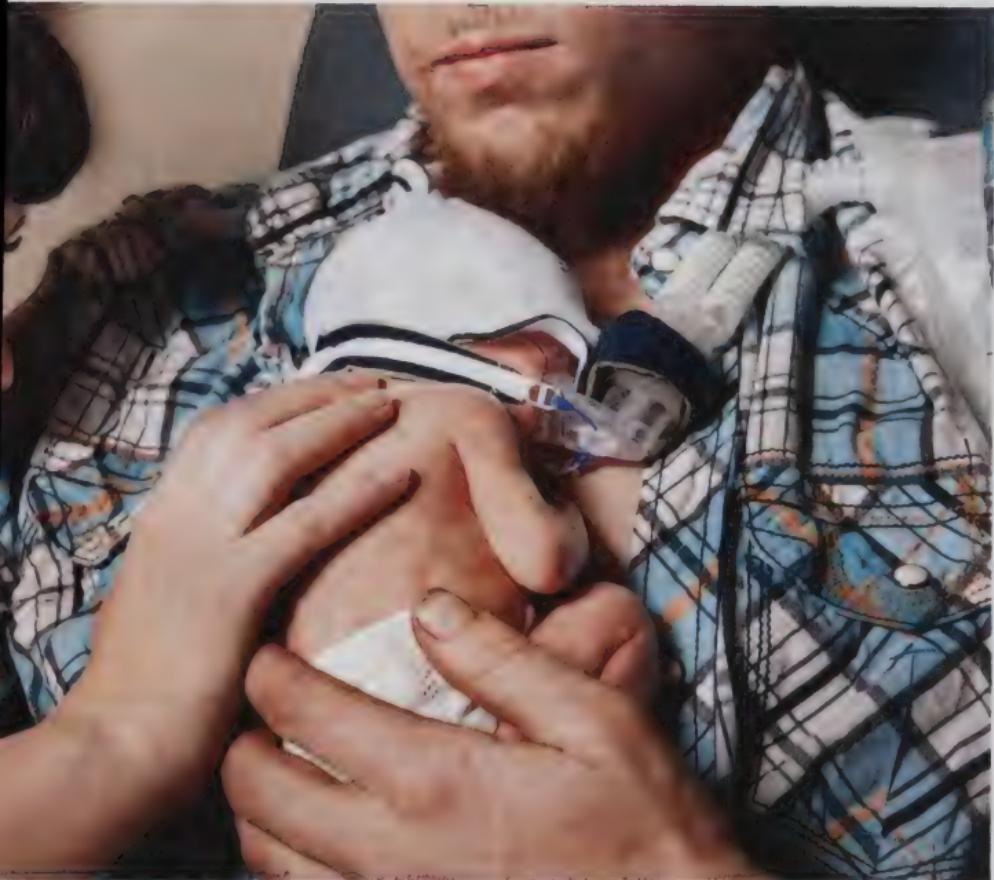
She dipped a pacifier into his mother's milk and placed it in his mouth. His numbers stayed steady. She replaced the pacifier with a bottle filled with breast milk. David sucked, swallowing noisily. He squirmed, his heart rate and respiration dropped, and his blood-oxygen numbers flashed red. "He's trying to coordinate sucking, swallowing and breathing," Fontier said. She removed the bottle and gave him the pacifier. "O.K., O.K.," she said softly. "Let's go back to what he does well." David got two more tries with the bottle that morning, then fell into an exhausted sleep. The feeding took 10 grueling minutes. In that span, he drank 2 cc of milk. A teaspoon contains 5 cc.

There was a time when David would not have stood a chance. According to government statistics, in 1960 the survival rate for infants under 1,500 g, or 3.3 lb., was 28%. In 2010 it was 78%, and a lot of that improvement has occurred just since the 1980s. The survival for any one baby is dictated first by the calendar. Come into the world at 22 weeks and you have only a 5% chance of making it out of the hospital alive. The odds improve to 26% at 23 weeks, 56% at 24 weeks, 76% at 25 weeks and up into the high 90s at 32 weeks and beyond. Even then, the battle's not won, since the longer a baby remains in the womb, the fewer health problems there will be later. Still, survival is the first goal.



"Every decade since the 1960s, the age of viability has been reduced by a week," says Dr. Edward McCabe, medical director of the March of Dimes Foundation.

This kind of progress inevitably raises tough questions. If you can keep a 22-weeker alive, what about 21 weeks, 20 weeks? How low is it fair to go if survival means a lifetime of prematurity-related disabilities? Seventeen percent to 48% of preterm babies, for example, will have some kind of neuromotor abnormality, including cerebral



Family time Kyle Joyce holds his son as mom Melissa Hilger looks on. David's breathing mask hid his face from them for 17 days

palsy. Cost is another issue. The March of Dimes calculates that babies born before 32 weeks' gestation run up an average hospital bill of \$280,811. Other estimates are lower, but either way, preemie care isn't cheap. How much of a burden on a family—and suffering by a baby—makes sense?

Fortunately, for most preemies things are not this dire. Thanks to advances that had not been made even a few years ago, the odds of surviving and thriving are improving all the time. Lives that once

might have begun and ended in a NICU can now be lived long and well—and there are many reasons that's true.

Medical Mission Control

THE BIGGEST CHANGE IN THE CARE OF preemies occurred very recently—in the past two years, in fact. For a long time, the most sophisticated of the newborn facilities was known as a Level III NICU, which was supposed to be equipped with all of the surgical capabilities and subspecialists

needed to handle the tiniest and sickest babies. But there was no consistent policing of the standards for a Level III designation, so survival could be a geographical crapshoot. A preemie born within an ambulance ride of a good Level III would have a better chance of surviving than a same-size baby born elsewhere.

In 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics decided to set that right, calling for the formalization of the standards applied to all three levels as well as the creation of a new Level IV designation for NICUs that not only have the staff and ORs to handle the toughest cases but are centrally located and can gather in families from the largest geographical footprint possible.

Competitive hospitals acted fast, and many have already made the changes necessary to earn a Level IV certification from their state hospital boards. The national numbers are still very murky, and for a lot of reasons: the states don't all talk to one another, no single body serves as a clearinghouse for Level IVs, and some states are still working from the old designation of Level IIIC, which might be a IV in a different jurisdiction. However, the trend is promising, especially in big cities. Denver, Seattle, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Dallas, Boston and others have all cut ribbons on Level IVs, and many cities have more than one.

"There is so much that can go wrong with these babies so fast," says Dr. Michael Uhing of the Milwaukee Level IV that was home to David. "You don't have any choice but to come at the problem with as big a team and as many options as possible."

Uhing's NICU is among the best of the new breed, with a 97.5% discharge rate for preemies in the 2.8-to-3.3-lb. range (1,251 to 1,500 g) and a patient population that comes from across Wisconsin and four surrounding states. Kyle Joyce and Melissa Hilger are typical of the parents of those babies, living in a community that has a perfectly fine hospital but not one with a Level IV facility—and suddenly needing one. "We had just finished painting David's room, and the next day I was in the [local] ER," Melissa says. "The room is still a work in progress."

The ER led to the Milwaukee NICU, and Kyle and Melissa had to get used to the fact that it was a place they were going to come to know well. The average preemie is not released to go home until what

Saving Little Lives

Medical advances have improved survivability and long-term health for babies born as early as 22 weeks.

BRAIN Blood vessels that are not yet fully developed may bleed into fluid-filled areas of the brain.

To reduce swelling and relieve pressure, a tube in the brain can drain excess fluid.

LUNGS Without a protein called surfactant, tiny air sacs may collapse.

Artificial surfactant and air-delivery devices can help keep airways open.

SKIN With little fat, skin is thin and more transparent. It may also be yellow from jaundice.

Incubators help babies who are born without a protective fat layer stay warm.

EYES Abnormal blood-vessel growth in the eye can lead to blindness.

Laser surgery can halt the vessel growth and preserve vision.

GUT Intestinal tissue can die without beneficial mucus and bacteria.

Intravenous nutrition bypasses the gut until it's stronger.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS

Babies born too early may face developmental delays later. They may also have lingering vision, hearing, cardiac and respiratory problems as children and adults.

would have been the 37th week of gestation, which meant months for a 29-weeker like David. (He was actually released on April 17, one day past his 40-week, full-term due date.) Making things worse, from the moment parents arrive, the baby's care is taken out of their hands. For the mother, nursing and pumping milk help some—it's the one thing that only she can do. For the father, excluded from that loop, things are harder. "I'm a mechanic," says Kyle. "I'm supposed to be able to fix anything. But I can't fix this."

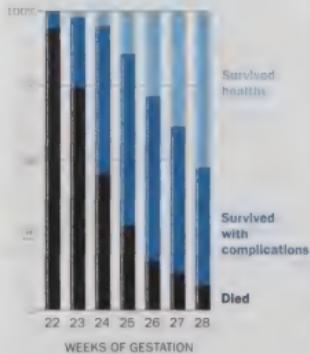
The three-shift, 24-hour workday in the Milwaukee NICU begins with a morning meeting dubbed "the huddle," during which Uhing and the team gather to review the status of each baby. There is a quick, round-the-horn quality to the gathering, and that is by design. "The huddle is conducted standing up," says Sarah Currie, a nurse and patient-care manager. "It gets the doctors to the babies as quickly as possible."

What awaits them changes every day. On the morning David struggled to drink his milk, Uhing and his team met a newly arrived family. Around the 27-week-old baby's incubator-like isolette, the lights were dimmer, the thicket of poles, drips and monitors denser. The little girl was born with a contraction of the limbs caused by moving too little in the womb, which can be linked to a neurological anomaly, though no one could know for sure until she was stable enough for a brain scan.

Even as this visit was under way, word came that another pretermer—a boy—was being born in the hospital. By the afternoon, the baby had arrived in the NICU, and it was clear that there was not just the possibility of neurological anomaly; there was grave brain damage from which recovery was unlikely. The mortal calculus is always relative in the NICU. Almost every set of parents can look around and find a family they envy and a family they ache for.

SURVIVAL RATES

Until Week 28, most surviving babies face brain, lung, intestinal and eye problems.



4 million

BABIES WERE BORN
IN THE U.S. IN 2010

478,790

OF THOSE WERE BORN BEFORE
37 WEEKS' GESTATION

462,408

OF THEM SURVIVED
AT LEAST A YEAR

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; March
of Dimes; National Perinatal Information Center; American
Academy of Pediatrics; National Institutes of Health

TIME graphic by Emily Malloy and Lon Tweeter

LEVELS OF NEONATAL CARE

LEVEL I

Basic care

Nurseries that cater to healthy, full-term babies. They stabilize preterm infants to transfer them out.

LEVEL II and III

Specialty care

Facilities that can aid sick and premature babies. Level III NICUs may perform some surgeries.

LEVEL IV

Surgical care

NICUs capable of performing complex surgeries like repairing congenital heart defects.

The only families no one wants to be are the ones whose babies are never going home.

The team's visit to David's crib was happier, not least because of the very fact that it was a crib. "We don't want our preemies burning calories to stay warm," says Currie, "so we keep them in an isolette to balance their temperature until they've put on weight. David graduated to a crib a couple weeks ago."

Uhing reviewed David's growth chart, and it looked steady, but he reminded the residents that growth isn't everything. "We used to try to send home chubby kids," he says. "Now we like them lean and mean. If the only goal is getting calories into them, we may set them up for obesity later."

The Care Cascade

THE MERE FACT THAT SOMETHING CAN GO wrong with as straight-up a treatment as getting food into a baby who badly needs it only hints at the complex, interlock-

ing problems that preemie care involves. When it comes to the digestive system, overfeeding is just one complication. A preemie's gut is not yet fully up to digesting anything, including breast milk, and the combination of inflammation, bacteria and low oxygen levels can cause infection; that, in turn, may lead to necrotizing enterocolitis, or tissue death in the intestine. What determines which babies will develop the disorder is a mystery, however. "Some sail through, while others have problems," says Dr. Ganesh Konduri, a Milwaukee neonatologist. "But they all look the same when they come in."

Milk and medications can work against each other too. Preemies are administered medicine in vanishingly tiny doses—little more than the residue that would be left in a syringe or IV line after an adult dose is given. The only way to make sure all the medicine is taken is to mix it with some carrier fluid. But the fluid may dilute the

effect of hard-won feedings, and every drug has a different chemical interaction with milk. For that reason, there is a constant negotiation between pharmacists and dietitians during the morning huddles and the weekly staff meetings at which every case on the ward is reviewed.

"I have to stay on good terms with the pharmacists," says dietitian Elizabeth Polzin. "I say what I want, and they tell me if it's safe. If you want more protein, you'll have to cut down on something else."

Getting preemies to breathe is far more complex, with far more danger of downstream effects. Preemie lungs lack mature air sacs—or alveoli—in which the exchange of oxygen for carbon dioxide takes place, as well as the production of a substance known as surfactant, which prevents the lungs from collapsing and helps them absorb air and reject water. Artificial surfactant, administered into the trachea, was approved in 1990 and by 2002 had reduced deaths from respiratory distress in babies fifteenfold. That plus respirators, cannulas (nasal prongs that steadily feed a baby air) and the use of constant passive airway pressure (CPAP)—similar to the masks adults with sleep apnea wear—usually allow babies to absorb enough oxygen. David wore a CPAP for the first 17 days of his life, which was hard for the family. "It was such a high moment when he got rid of it," says Kyle. "We could see his face for the first time."

Even for good breathers, oxygen comes at a price. The highly reactive oxygen ions known as free radicals can scour lung tissue that's already under siege. In the wrong quantities, oxygen can also lead to excessive blood vessel growth in the eyes, damaging the retina and leading to what's known as retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). It's ROP that cost Stevie Wonder, born prematurely in 1950, his sight. "It's amazing that we've been doing neonatology for so long and still don't know what the oxygen level should be," says Uhing.

The least predictable consequence of treatment involves the preemie brain. Even a quiet NICU is a too cold, too bright assault, and much of the bustle is uncomfortable or painful. A 25-week-old baby is not meant to have a tube down its throat, a needle in its arm and monitors taped to its skin. Every one of those sensory insults takes a toll. "The brain doesn't develop the way it should," says Konduri. "MRIs show

significant differences between a full-term baby and a 40-week baby who was born prematurely."

Fixing the Problems

WHILE THE 37-WEEK GUIDELINE IS THE broad rule for how long any one preemie will remain in the NICU, innovative treatments are being developed to get all preemies home sooner and stronger. One of the most powerful—and newly appreciated—therapies is as old as the human species: just plain holding babies as much as possible, a technique called kangaroo care.

It's no accident that infants are hardwired to need cuddling and adults are hardwired to love to oblige. Respiration, heart rate, sleep cycles, appetite and more stabilize when a baby is in an adult's arms. Oxytocin—the hormone often called the cuddle chemical—rises in both the cuddlee and the cuddler. And when that cuddler is the mother, the extra oxytocin finds its way into breast milk, which doubles down on the dose the baby gets.

A newly released Israeli study followed a group of NICU babies born in the late 1990s, some of whom got kangaroo care and others who did not. At that time, the technique was not considered standard treatment and hospitals didn't provide it on a systematic basis—at least not one that went beyond the amount of holding the babies received when relatives came to visit or they were otherwise being tended to. During exams at 3, 6, 12 and 24 months as well as at 5 and 10 years, the children who got constant cuddling outperformed the other group, with stabler sleep patterns, steadier respiration and heart rates and better attention skills.

For all that, even a preemie's mother may find holding her baby surprisingly difficult, something Shannon Dreier, a Milwaukee mom whose son Abram was born at 26 weeks of gestation, discovered. "I was afraid to touch Abe," she says. "The nurses are used to these babies. They'd say, 'Get your hands in there.' But it wasn't until about a week after he was born that I was able to do kangaroo care."

Another new treatment, far more experimental, involves the use of inhaled nitric oxide to increase blood flow to the lungs and improve function. The molecule—which is different from nitrous oxide, or laughing gas—is a vasodilator and is what helps give erectile-dysfunction drugs the

power to do what they do. For now, nitric oxide is delivered to preemies as a gas in low concentrations—about 10 parts per million—and is used only in babies who badly need it, because while it may benefit the lungs, its effect on other organs is less certain. Harry Ischiropoulos, a biochemist at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP), home to a celebrated regional NICU that is known for its research wing, is conducting studies to determine the impact of nitric oxide on brain metabolism, neurotransmission and responses to inflammation. "Nitric oxide may give a boost to neurotransmitters," Ischiropoulos says. "That could benefit the brain as a whole."

Investigators are also looking into ways to bolster the preemie's immune system in hope of reducing infections and inflammatory diseases, particularly colitis. One way could be probiotics. A premature baby can be overwhelmed by some pathogens it finds in the outside world. But strategic dosings with beneficial bacteria may help the immune system switch itself on and get itself moving. "We could make a cocktail to administer to babies to rebuild the gut in the right way," says Dr. Scott Worthen, a CHOP physician and investigator.

Other research involves pinpointing genes in the mother that may contribute to premature birth as well as those in babies that determine who will suffer complications and who won't. Ophthalmologists at CHOP are investigating drugs to inhibit abnormal blood vessel growth in the eye and prevent loss of vision. Currently, laser surgery can control the problem, but it's more invasive and often not an option at all in the developing world. "Kids are going blind, and we know what to do about it, but we don't have the resources," says ophthalmologist Graham Quinn.

Endgame

SURVIVING BABYHOOD IS ONLY PART OF the struggle. Premature babies have a lifelong higher risk for a whole range of problems. The odds of intellectual disability among preemies increases anywhere from 1.4-fold to 2.2-fold, depending on gestational age and birth weight. Stanford University researchers recently found that people born prematurely stand a 38% greater risk of dying in young adulthood than full-termers, typically from heart problems, though the absolute numbers—fewer than 1 in 1,000 deaths—put that danger in perspective. University of Rhode Island studies found a 32% greater risk of asthma and vision problems. Overall, about 66% of preemies born before 27 weeks have some kind of disability at age 3, and many never fully recover.

Some, of course, don't even get that far. Nearly all the progress in survival rates in the past 30 years has come from improving the outlook for babies born past 23 weeks. Below that, the numbers have barely budged. "You get to the point that the lungs are so immature, you'd need entirely different treatments," says Uhing. "The skin is like a burn patient's. It just falls off."

The job in these cases is much more straightforward: to keep the baby comfortable and prepare the family for what is to come. Milwaukee teaches nurses how to make plaster foot molds of the babies while they're still alive. Those keepsakes are added to a memory box that includes the baby's first—and sometimes only—swaddling blanket and T-shirt, as well as a family photo. And while babies in intensive care are kept in as isolated and germ-free an environment as possible, when the game is lost and everyone knows it, the rules are waived.

"Some parents want to take the baby outside to see the stars or feel the sun at least once," says Currie. "The lifesaving piece no longer applies."

More and more, however, the life is saved, the baby does come home, and there are plenty of sunny days and starry nights ahead. In some ways, the work of a NICU will always seem like an exercise in disproportion—an army of people and a mountain of infrastructure caring for a pound of life. But it's a disproportion that speaks very well of us. The babies, increasingly, are reaping the benefits. ■

Nitric oxide, an experimental therapy, could improve lung function for some preemies



Mother's touch
*David clings to his
mother's finger.
Oxygen kept his
airway open, and
lines kept him fed*



Crusader Steyer is building an army from his base in San Francisco

TOM STEYER MADE A FORTUNE AS AN INVESTOR.

NOW HE'S SPENDING MILLIONS TO LEVEL THE CLIMATE DEBATE.

WILL HIS PARTY GO ALONG?

GREEN GIANT

BY BRYAN WALSH

NOTHING COMES FREE, NOT EVEN for the President of the United States. So when Barack Obama appeared at Tom Steyer's San Francisco home for a fundraiser last year, the President had to know there would be an ask. The 56-year-old Steyer is a hedge fund billionaire and a major-league Democratic donor. He is also convinced that climate change is the biggest threat facing the world—an argument he made clear to Obama that night, when he pressed him to cancel the Keystone XL oil sands pipeline. "Every generation gets one issue not to muffle, and this is the one we can't muffle," says Steyer. "This is it."

Obama has long supported efforts to combat climate change and recently directed the Environmental Protection Agency to begin developing regulations to restrict carbon emissions. But at Steyer's house last April, the President pushed back, warning the well-heeled crowd of donors about the challenging politics of fighting climate change in an age of economic anxiety. "If you've still got a job that is powered by cheap energy and you certainly can't afford to buy a Prius, you may be concerned about the temperature of the planet," Obama said. "But it's probably not rising to your No. 1 concern."

Not even close, as it happens. A March poll by Gallup found that climate change ranked near the bottom of national priorities, with the general level of worry about the environment at the lowest mark since the firm began measuring it in 2001. That's what makes Tom Steyer's crusade so challenging—and to him, so necessary. At the beginning of 2013, he stepped down from his hedge fund, Farallon, to focus on the climate fight full

time. He's pledged to spend \$50 million of his own money and some \$50 million more he plans to raise on the 2014 midterm elections, backing candidates who take climate change seriously—and punishing those who don't. Given the dire electoral math facing Democrats as they cling to Senate control, Steyer knows his road may be a long one. "Our goal is to make sure that climate and energy are on the ballot," says Steyer, sitting in the San Francisco offices of NextGen Climate, his political group. "Elected officials will understand that this is actually what people in their state or district want and that it will be hard for them to get elected unless they do what the people want."

Steyer is used to getting what he wants. Raised on Manhattan's Upper East Side, he was first in his class at Phillips Exeter Academy and later at Stanford Business School, and in between he graduated summa cum laude from Yale University, where he found time to captain the soccer team. After stints at Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs in New York City, he moved to San Francisco and founded Farallon in 1986, making billions in part through bold bets on international crises like the Asian financial crash of the late 1990s. He wears the same plaid tie almost every day and has agreed to give away at least half of his fortune. "He has always been No. 1 in everything," says Jim Steyer, Tom's older brother.

That habit continued as Steyer took a more direct hand in politics. In 2010 he spent \$5 million on a successful campaign in California to defeat Proposition 23, which would have suspended the state's landmark climate-change law. He topped that win in 2012, spending \$35 million to promote

California's Proposition 39 ballot initiative, which he helped write. That measure closed a tax loophole for out-of-state corporations and funneled \$1 billion in new revenue toward clean energy. "He was a major reason why we were able to level the playing field," says Susan Frank, director of the California Business Alliance for a Green Economy.

Soon Steyer's ambitions extended beyond the Golden State. In 2013 he backed Ed Markey in the Democratic primary for John Kerry's vacated Massachusetts Senate seat. Markey, a longtime climate warrior, was always the favorite over Representative Stephen Lynch, who supported Keystone. But Steyer went out of his way to punish Lynch, mounting a \$1.8 million campaign and co-signing a letter demanding that Lynch renounce his support for the pipeline by "high noon." It was a warning shot to the Democratic Party in a safe race: climate politics now had a wealthy champion. Many greens welcomed the aggressiveness. "We've gotten so used to the idea that the rich will use their wealth to warp public policy toward their own interests that it's somehow shocking to see someone use their resources in the services of the public," says Bill McKibben, a writer and climate activist.

Given all the vitriol environmentalists have directed at conservative mega-donors like Charles and David Koch, the liberal celebration of Steyer's spending can seem a bit naive. "If this is the way it goes, rich people like the Koch brothers and Tom Steyer will be the only ones driving the issue agenda," says David Donnelly, executive director of Public Campaign Action Fund.

Steyer does not seem too conflicted. He spent some \$8 million helping Democrat Terry McAuliffe narrowly defeat Republican Ken Cuccinelli in the Virginia gubernatorial race last year. Cuccinelli was certainly a worthy target—as Virginia attorney general he waged war on climate scientists—but McAuliffe wasn't exactly deep green himself, supporting oil drilling off Virginia's coast. Most of Steyer's attack ads focused more on accusations that Cuccinelli had taken money inappropriately from corporate donors than on his climate politics. While environmentalists were relieved when Cuccinelli lost, there is little evidence that Steyer's campaign elevated climate issues for Virginia voters. Steyer's role seemed to have had as much to do with establishing his place on the national stage as it did with climate politics.

Hard-nosed realism—and the money to back it up—is what sets Steyer apart

UPPING HIS ANTE

Steyer has long been a political donor, but now he's taking his involvement to a new level



\$1.6 BILLION
Steyer's wealth, as estimated
by Forbes magazine



\$50 MILLION
Amount Steyer plans to spend
on his own in 2014 campaigns



\$35 MILLION
Amount Steyer spent to help
pass Proposition 39 in
California's 2012 elections



\$8 MILLION
Amount Steyer spent on the 2013
governor's race in Virginia

in environmental politics. Take his campaign against Keystone. While activists like McKibben have decried the carbon emissions the pipeline might cause by speeding development of Canadian oil sands, Steyer's TV and online ads warn that Keystone would be used to ship oil abroad to China and that American consumers would get nothing more than higher gas prices. It's not an argument anchored in reality—the Washington Post's Fact Checker column gave a recent NextGen ad on the subject four Pinocchios—but it fits Steyer's larger conviction that the economy needs to be as big a part of the climate message as the environment. "Sometimes you need to take the fight that's there," says Steyer.

So far, the campaign has not changed the basic political hazards of the Keystone issue for Democrats. A recent Washington Post/ABC News poll found that 65% of Americans favor construction of the

pipeline while only 22% oppose it. When the State Department concluded in February that stopping the pipeline would not reduce global carbon emissions, since the oil would be shipped by rail or truck, Republicans were joined by several Democrats in calling for Obama to finally approve the project. Those Democrats included members in highly contested seats, like Louisiana Senator Mary Landrieu, who hails from a refinery-friendly state and whose fortunes in November will decide whether the Democrats retain control of the Senate. It's little wonder that White House senior counselor John Podesta—a longtime friend of Steyer's—expressed some frustration in a briefing with reporters in March. "With all due respect to my friends in the environmental community, if they expect us to turn off the lights and go home, that's an impractical suggestion," he said.

That's not something Steyer expects. "We cannot say to Americans, 'Forget about turning on your lights and move back to caves,'" he says. "Our mission is to act politically to prevent climate disaster and preserve American prosperity." He has no plans to mimic the Tea Party and go after Democrats he disagrees with in primaries. Instead, money will likely be channeled to support Democratic candidates in key elections: Senate races in Colorado and New Hampshire, gubernatorial elections in Florida and Pennsylvania. As with last year's race in Virginia, the politics of the candidates Steyer supports matters less than who they're up against. "We're not expecting so Rachel Carsons," says Chris Lehane, Steyer's chief adviser, referring to the environmental icon. "But part of what we're doing is moving the body politic and demonstrating the power of this issue."

Steyer says he is in this game for the long run, and he might eventually become a competitor. Already there are whispers that he might run for office in California—speculation he doesn't dismiss. And as his profile has risen, he's begun drawing direct fire from conservatives who seem intent on doing to Steyer what the Democrats have done to the Kochs. For now, Steyer is a bit like the Keystone pipeline—important as a symbol to the beleaguered environmental movement. "He reminds me of a star quarterback who has this can-do spirit," says Betsy Taylor, a veteran in green politics. But if the economic anxiety fades and extreme weather events like Hurricane Sandy continue, Steyer's brand of aggressive climate politics might find a more welcome reception. As Lehane notes, "Nature gets a vote in this too." ■

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SPIRITS

Signature moves Nadal, still No. 1 in the world, signs autographs after a practice session in Monte Carlo.

Photograph by Joachim Lademann for TIME



BETTER RAFAEL NADAL

RAFAEL NADAL IS CHASING
BODY—AND HIS LUCK—HOLD OUT



THE NG ON FA

G TENNIS HISTORY. WILL HIS
BY SEAN GREGORY/MONTE CARLO

EXCUSE ME," RAFAEL NADAL says to the driver of a Mercedes courtesy car in Monte Carlo, where he's in town to play the annual clay-court tennis tournament in mid-April. "We are going to the casino?" Yes, the driver assumes him. Nadal has just finished a two-hour practice session and changed from his aqua ADVANTAGE RAFA gear into a white-shirt-and-blue-blazer getup, tousled his hair twice in a mirror and marched toward the car for the short ride along the Mediterranean to the Casino de Monte Carlo. Where he is about to get his ass kicked.

In poker, that is. The world's top-ranked tennis player was set to face off against Vanessa Selbst, a Yale Law graduate who has made over \$9.5 million from poker, making her the highest-earning female player ever. Selbst wasted little time talking trash to the tennis star. "How many times have you lost in Monte Carlo?" she asked. Just twice, Nadal told her. "I'm hoping this is No. 3," she said. Selbst controlled the charity game from the first hand. "He needs work," she said afterward. "He's not aggressive enough."

Come again? Rafael Nadal, one of the most maniacally intense athletes on the planet, famous for pounding his body on every point, lacks aggression? Well, if anyone can learn how to ramp things up—in poker or go fish or any other game—it's Nadal. From the moment he burst onto the global sporting scene, winning the 2005 French Open at age 19, pundits wondered how long the hard-driving Spaniard could last. His perpetual snarl—Nadal plays with a chip on his face—expressed a manic drive that was sure to wear him down over time, some analysts said. Rafa would just be a passionate flash.

"All my career, I've been listening to that song," Nadal tells TIME while loung-

ing in the corner of the casino after the poker game. "That I will not have a long career because my movements are too aggressive."

But here we are, nearly a decade and 12 more Grand Slam victories later, and Nadal is still No. 1 in the world. No less an authority than Andre Agassi recently called him the greatest player of all time.

Which isn't to say injuries have not taken a toll. Knee, foot, back and hamstring problems have hampered him over the years. After losing in the second round at



Poker face After a knee injury threatened his career, Nadal credits poker for providing a much needed competitive outlet

'I UNDERSTAND THE SPORT THIS WAY. IT NEEDS STRATEGY, IT NEEDS

SUFFERING.'

—RAFAEL NADAL,
ON CLAY-COURT TENNIS

Wimbledon in 2012, Nadal stayed off the court for seven months because of tendinitis in his left knee. He missed the London Olympics—Nadal had won gold in Beijing—and the U.S. Open. Even Nadal's coach, his uncle Toni, thought he might never play again.

Nadal, however, finished 2013 with a 75-7 match record, reclaimed the world's top ranking from Novak Djokovic and won two more Grand Slams—his eighth French Open and his second U.S. Open title. Retired American pro Justin Gimelstob

summed up the run: "It's one of the great comebacks not in tennis history but sports history."

Suddenly, Nadal was just one away from Pete Sampras' tally of 14 Grand Slam titles and within striking distance of Roger Federer's record of 17. Federer turns 33 this summer, still capable of greatness but clearly fading. Nadal turns 28 in June. Advantage, Rafa.

A New Golden Age

NADAL'S PURSUIT OF FEDERER has become one of the great story lines of international sports. Tennis' dreamy Fab Four—Djokovic, Federer, Nadal and Brit Andy Murray—

have all developed tantalizing rivalries, which has been great for fans and better for the game's bottom line. The men's pro tour saw record attendance and television ratings last year; its 838 million viewers represented a 75% spike since 2008. Sponsorship revenue is up 200% since 2008, and prize money has grown by 72% over the past decade. Tennis is enjoying a new golden age.

Nadal is the most recognized Spanish athlete in the world, according to Personality Media, a Spanish market research firm. That's due partly to his penchant for grinding out dramatic, instant-classic victories instead of racking up stress-free and forgettable wins. "I never like the easy matches," he says. "I think that good sportsmen don't like the easy wins." Nadal recalls his epic 5-hr. 53-min. loss to Djokovic in the final of

the 2012 Australian Open with more fondness than a straight sets annihilation of Federer at the 2008 French Open. "It stays in your mind a lot longer."

Federer, Djokovic and Murray have won their share of tournaments, but the French Open, which begins May 25, is Nadal's playground. He has owned the event, winning the championship eight of the past nine years. In Paris, Nadal's sliding style on clay, where the high bounces are rarely out of his reach, have made him nearly unbeatable—and mesmerizing to watch. He whips his racket with a ridiculous amount of speed, unleashing a deadly lefty forehand that snaps like a lasso, grunting and sweating as he attacks each point. Watching Nadal at his grinding best leaves you exhausted. "I like this thing," Nadal says of playing on dirt. "I understand the sport this way. It needs strategy, it needs suffering, it needs good possibilities to make the game interesting, no?"

This year's tournament should be particularly interesting. Nadal won the Madrid Open on May 11, but he has struggled in this season's other clay court tune-ups. In Monte Carlo, Nadal lost in the quarterfinals, and he also stumbled in recent tournaments in Barcelona and Rome, all events where he used to be a lock. His knee, by his admission, is still bothering him. The last time Nadal lost three clay-court matches before the French Open was in 2003. He was 16.

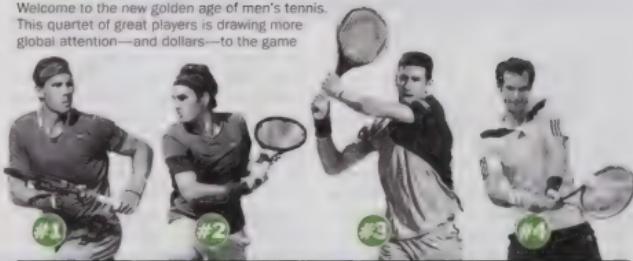
The Game Within the Game

PRO ATHLETES ARE NOTORIOUS GAMBLERS, prone to card games on late-night team planes for hundreds of dollars—or more—a hand and cash challenges on a round of golf. They need to win, and gambling helps satiate their hypercompetitive jones. In 2012, Nadal was injured and isolated in his home in Majorca while his rivals piled up victories on tour. Needing a distraction—and a competitive fix—Nadal turned to poker.

He always had a fondness for the game. Pau Gasol, the Spanish NBA player and an old friend of Nadal's, remembers playing cards with him and other Spanish Olympians in his room at the Olympic Village in Beijing. "He won some money," says Gasol.

THE FAB FOUR

Welcome to the new golden age of men's tennis. This quartet of great players is drawing more global attention—and dollars—to the game



RAFAEL NADAL

AGE

27

HEIGHT

6 ft. 1 in.

WEIGHT

188 lb.

GRAND SLAMS



CAREER PRIZE MONEY

\$68 MILLION

THE WINNER:
HOW RAFA FARNS
VS. HIS RIVALS

• NADAL WINS

• OPPONENT WINS

Source: Association
of Tennis Professionals

ROGER FEDERER

AGE

32

HEIGHT

6 ft. 1 in.

WEIGHT

187 lb.

GRAND SLAMS



CAREER PRIZE MONEY

\$81 MILLION

NOVAK DJOKOVIC

AGE

27

HEIGHT

6 ft. 2 in.

WEIGHT

176 lb.

GRAND SLAMS



CAREER PRIZE MONEY

\$61 MILLION

ANDY MURRAY

AGE

27

HEIGHT

6 ft. 3 in.

WEIGHT

185 lb.

GRAND SLAMS



CAREER PRIZE MONEY

\$31 MILLION



Before Wimbledon in 2012, Nadal signed an endorsement deal with PokerStars.com, an online card room, and the company sent a coach to his home during his rehab. "He wanted to improve," says Alfonso Cardalda, Nadal's poker coach. "He tried to be a winner. Like he does in tennis."

For Nadal, the card games were therapeutic. The slow tedium of rehab often left him frustrated. "They are tough moments, because when you are working every day, I didn't really see a result," he says.

"That"—he pauses, uncomfortable with the memory—"is hard. Does it make sense to keep working when you are not seeing one positive result during the work?" He needed the battle, if not on the court, then at least at the table. "Poker gave me that competition I really need," he says. "It really helped me a lot when I was injured."

After he rejoined the tour in 2013, Nadal kept at it. Cardalda spent two weeks with his famous pupil at an early-season tournament in Acapulco and went twice

to Majorca in the summer, where Nadal grew up and still lives with his parents (though he recently bought his own property nearby). They even devoted a day to Nadal's poker game during last year's French Open.

The practice has paid off. In December, Nadal won a celebrity tournament in Prague against a field that included Daniel Negreanu, whom one poker-ranking service just named player of the decade. Nadal rarely raised bets early. "He came in very conservative, which was his game plan, until a few people were out," says Negreanu. "Then it was time to pounce. He started to get really aggressive, which worked out for him. He got a little lucky against me, but that's part of the game. That's what makes it fun."

Tennis and poker, it turns out, are complementary, each reinforcing mental habits needed to succeed in the other. "One big thing is concentration," says Rebecca Symes, a U.K.-based sports psychologist. "Tennis is an individual sport, which means you're trying to be in control all the time, which is actually quite similar in poker." Then there's the matter of coping with dumb luck. In tennis it may be an umpire's bad call, a freak gust of wind; in poker you can calculate all the probabilities and make the right decision, but the cards often move against you. "One of the biggest things in poker is not letting swings get to you," says James Blake, a retired American tennis pro and poker enthusiast who believes the card game helped him remain steady and focused on the court. Uncle Toni doesn't disagree. "In poker, always there is tension," he says. "It's the same in sport."

These days, away from the court, Nadal could not seem less like the frenetic blur pinballing across the baseline. The snarl is gone, and the vibe is decidedly low-key. A big night for him in posh Monte Carlo: staying in his hotel room with his father and some friends, watching his favorite

football team, Real Madrid, beat Barcelona in the Copa del Rey.

With the French Open looming, however, Nadal's focus is on his court game. The knee remains a problem. "I'm still having pain a lot of days," Nadal says in his sometimes fractured English. "The only thing I wish is that the pain is only minding me when I'm competing. Because I really like to enjoy the rest of the time of my life." If there are people who question Nadal's chances of catching Federer's Grand Slam record, count Nadal among them. "I



Power play Nadal's dominant forehand has helped him win 13 Grand Slam titles, four short of Roger Federer's record

'THE PEOPLE WHO DON'T HAVE DOUBTS I THINK ONLY TWO THINGS— ARROGANCE OR NOT INTELLIGENCE.'

—RAFAEL NADAL

doubt about myself," Nadal says. "I think the doubts are good in life. The people who don't have doubts I think only two things—arrogance or not intelligence."

"He Has the Power"

ON A PERFECT MONDAY MORNING, HUNDREDS OF FANS ARE PERCHED ABOVE THE WALLS OF THE MONTE CARLO COUNTRY CLUB, TRYING TO GLIMPSE NADAL PRACTICING ON ONE OF THE SIDE COURTS. CAMILLA GALLO, PERSONAL TRAINER FROM ITALY, SQUATS UNDER A GREEN TARP COVERING THE COURT'S FENCE. MAYBE SHE'LL SEE

Nadal's feet. "The power," says Gallo, when asked why she's obsessing over a practice session. "More than the other athletes, he has the power."

FOR NIKO NONAKA, "IT'S HIS PASSION FOR TENNIS" THAT BROUGHT HER FROM TOKYO TO CHEER ON NADAL IN A VAMOS RAFA HAT. "HE'S CONSISTENT AND SEEMS HUMBLE. AND OF COURSE, HE'S VERY HANDSOME. THE BODY, THE FACE, EVERYTHING." WHY RAFA OVER ROGER? "FEDERER IS TOO PERFECT," NONAKA SAYS. "RAFA—HE'S JUST MORE HUMAN."

THE ROGER-RAFA RIVALRY HAS BEEN A GRIPPING STORY OF CONTRASTING STYLES—GRACE VS. GRIT—OVER THE PAST DECADE. BUT IT'S UNLIKELY TO REMAIN TENNIS' TOP DRAMA. EXPECT NADAL AND DJOKOVIC, CURRENTLY SECOND IN THE RANKINGS, TO BE THE MAIN DRAW FOR THE NEXT FEW SEASONS, WITH MURRAY GETTING HIS SHOTS ALONG THE WAY. ALL THE BETTER FOR NADAL TO DOWNPLAY HIS PURSUIT OF FEDERER'S RECORD.

STILL, HE FEELS ITS WEIGHT. FEDERER COULD YET ADD TO HIS TOTAL, AND DJOKOVIC, WHO HAS WON FOUR STRAIGHT MATCHES AGAINST NADAL, LOOMS AS A FREAKISHLY LIMBER ROADBLOCK TO HISTORY.

"SURE, I HAVE PRESSURE," NADAL SAYS WITH A LAUGH. "MY GOAL IS TO KEEP BEING A BETTER PLAYER YEAR BY YEAR. WE'LL SEE WHERE I FINISH MY CAREER. DO I HAVE 13? OR MORE? THAT'S THE SPORT. I FEEL HAPPY ABOUT THE THINGS THAT HAVE HAPPENED TO ME. AND I'M GOING TO KEEP FIGHTING TO TRY TO HAVE MORE."

Rafael Nadal won't be folding. ■



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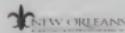
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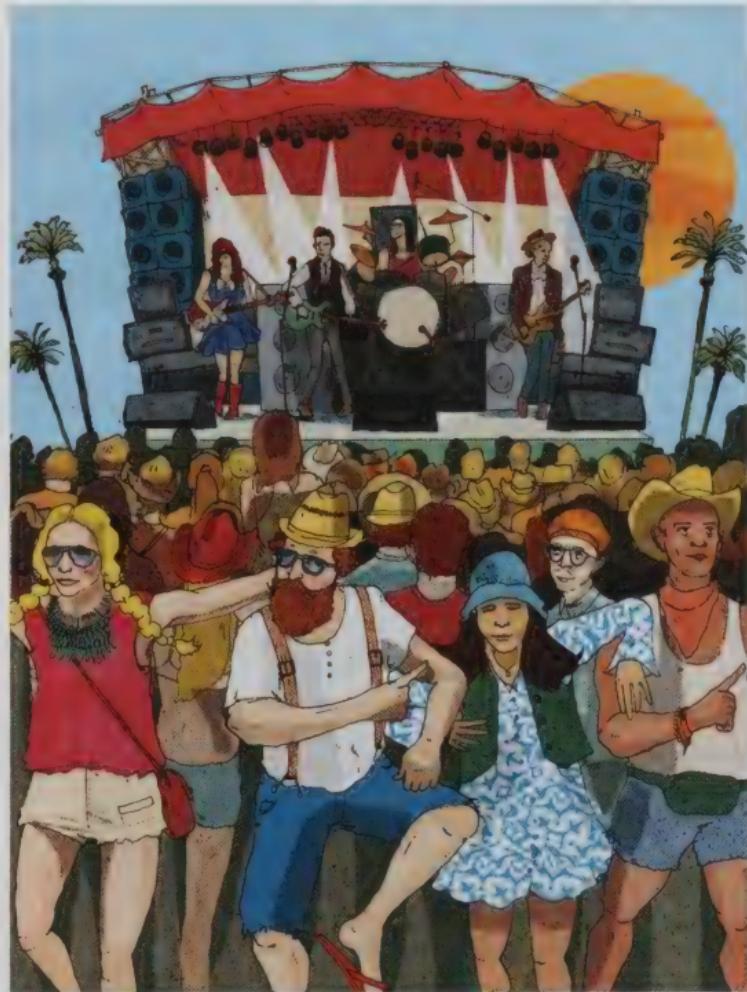


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The Culture



Rockin' on Sunshine

Missed the boat on Sasquatch! or Coachella? These five other music festivals are hot tickets this summer

Firefly

This festival, in Dover, Del., is big on guitars—bands include Foo Fighters, Beck and Weezer—as well as activities. Campers can shop at a farmers' market. June 19–22

Summerfest

The world's largest music festival boasts cheap tickets (under \$20) and big names—Lady Gaga and Bruno Mars will play Milwaukee's lakefront. June 25–29, July 1–6

Forecastle

This Louisville, Ky., weekend is heavy on rock and country, but there's something for everyone with Sharon Jones and the Dap-Kings and Charli XCX on the bill. July 18–20

Essence

Prince and Janelle Monáe are among the big draws at this two-decade-old annual New Orleans event, which celebrates R&B, hip-hop and soul. July 3–6

Pickathon

The rare lineup that doesn't feature Jack White or Outkast, Nickel Creek, Warpaint and Angel Olsen are slated for this quaint festival in Happy Valley, Ore. Aug. 1–3

Give Her the Crown

Lily Allen is making the sharpest pop songs that radio won't play

By Sam Lansky

DURING A RECENT CONCERT AT NEW YORK CITY'S Highline Ballroom, Lily Allen paused her set to autograph a copy of her new album, *Sheezus*, for a fan standing close to the stage. "See?" she said into the microphone. "I'm such a nice pop star." She adopted a fake drawl. "I'll do anything for my fans."

It was a typically arch moment for Allen, 29, because she is not a nice pop star—she's a talented and an exciting one, certainly, but not quite *nice*. At that performance, her first U.S. show in five years, her likably foulmouthed banter with the audience reflected a mix of anxiety ("I've been away for a while, so I was sh-tting myself about coming back"), self-deprecation ("Thank you to all 17 people who downloaded my album!") and frustration ("F-ck you, male misogynistic bloggers!" she yelled at one point). The last time Allen promoted an album, 2009's *It's Not Me, It's You*, she was 23 and a celebrity both in her native U.K. and in the U.S., where her witty, outspoken persona had made her famous. Since then, she has announced her retirement, gotten married (to Sam Cooper, a construction-firm owner) and had two children. Though she remains a tabloid fixture in the U.K., she has faded from the public eye Stateside. This comeback makes her nervous.

"I feel a little bit out of my comfort zone," she says over tea at the Mercer Hotel in downtown Manhattan. "If I was qualified to be a lawyer, I'd totally do that, and I'd be really good at it. But I left school when I was 15. I'm not qualified to do any other thing."

The daughter of British actor Keith Allen and film producer Alison Owen, Lily Allen was always rebellious, attending 13 different schools before dropping out to pursue a music career. In 2005, she rose to popularity on MySpace on the strength of her demos. Her style was original, mordantly drawn singer-songwriter pop inflected with ska and rock-steady influences. In 2006, her debut album, *Alright, Still*, spawned a string of singles—like

"Smile," a No. 1 hit in the U.K.—and was well received by critics, who welcomed an alternative to the urban pop that was dominating radio. Her sophomore effort, *It's Not Me, It's You*, was more straightforward, slick synth-pop produced by Greg Kurstin (who has also worked with Kelly Clarkson and Pink) but even more acerbic in its lyrics and controversial in its subject matter. One song, "Everyone's at It," discussed the ubiquity of drugs in culture ("I'm not trying to say that I'm smelling of roses/ But when will we tire of putting sh-t up our noses?" Allen sings sweetly). Another was about George W. Bush and was titled simply "F-ck You." It went to No. 1 on the club chart in the U.S.

When Allen returned to the studio after her long break, she resumed work with Kurstin and found that she had a lot of songwriting material. The resulting album, *Sheezus*, is even more biting than its predecessors. "Lily's style is to think out loud," says Kurstin, who produced 10 songs on *Sheezus*. "It's very personal, and it comes from her lyrically. As opposed to crafting a chorus and a verse, Lily has something to say, and she fits it into song format."

Pop and Prejudice

ALLEN'S TRENTANT, SELF-DEPRECATING STYLE aligns her more with a stand-up act than pop songcraft. In *Sheezus*, her take on gender relations evokes breakout comedian Amy Schumer: she's eager to take down the patriarchy that's oppressing her but also curious about her complicity in it.

"I want to be the one that calls everyone out, but calling myself out as well," Allen says. "There's a lot of contradiction and hypocrisy on my record. There's one song that has me saying something completely opposite to what I'm saying in another song. Aren't we all like that, every day? I don't want to die, but I still smoke 20 cigarettes a day."

Many of the songs tackle frustration, on

Allen returns after a two-year hiatus, brasher and more outspoken than ever





Stagecraft Allen kicks off a 19-date North American tour in September

matters ranging from the petty (trendy DJ culture on "Insincerely Yours") to the profound (casual misogyny on "Hard Out Here"). The title track serves as a statement of intent: a play on the Kanye West album *Yeezus*, it's a slick bit of headline-grabbing legerdemain. On the chorus, Allen name-checks Rihanna, Beyoncé, Lorde, Lady Gaga and Katy Perry, comparing them with one another. "Give me that crown, bitch / I wanna be Sheezus," she sings.

Though she says the song is a testament to "the anxiety I feel about re-entering this scene," it's also about something slyer than that: the way female pop artists are always framed in comparison with their contemporaries. "Sheezus" takes the culture of pitting women against one another and makes it so explicit that it's parodic.

The album's lead single, "Hard Out Here," takes a similar tack in its exploration of how women are handled in the media, and it's a mouthful of social commentary. "Inequality promises that it's here to stay," goes one lyric. "There's a glass ceiling to break / There's money to make," goes another. It's ground that's been traveled before by pop divas less known for being opinionated (notably Pink on the 2006 single "Stupid Girls"), but Allen insists that it's more observational than political.

"I never tried to make a political statement," she says. "It's not my responsibility

to solve all types of feminism. It's a song, and I'm pissed off sometimes with people treating me differently because I've got a pair of tits. It's as simple as that."

The video for "Hard Out Here" lampoons the hypersexualized imagery of pop and hip-hop videos, particularly the one for Robin Thicke's 2013 hit "Blurred Lines," which features a parade of nude women. Allen's take sparked a tide of controversy about both the clear feminist bent of the song as well as her use of women of color as backup dancers, inviting accusations of minstrelsy. (A similar criticism plagued Miley Cyrus after her controversial 2013 VMA performance.) Allen says the video is about gender, not race: "Everyone's entitled to their own opinion. I just know that I don't walk into a room and go, 'How many black people are there? How many white people are there?' I'm not counting."

It's easiest for Allen to see the discrimination that she herself faces as a woman in the public eye. She recounts a story about going to a premiere of *Game of Thrones* with her brother, the actor Alfie

Allen may not be the most famous among her peers, but she's one of the more important

Allen, who plays Theon Greyjoy on the show; later, a tabloid site wrote that Allen must keep her nanny busy, working all day and partying all night. "Like, f-ck you!" she says, remembering the incident. "I put my kids to bed, had a shower and went out to see my brother's show. How dare you? You'd never be like, 'Coldplay's' Chris Martin is on tour, abandoning his children!'"

Still Hard Out There

THE "HARD OUT HERE" VIDEO HAS racked up over 27 million views to date on YouTube. But the market for a pop star making clever, difficult songs is narrow, and Allen's commercial prospects, at least in the U.S., aren't as promising as they were eight years ago. Without the mass-market distribution channel of radio behind her, it's tougher to get the message across. If Allen had it her way, she says, "Hard Out Here" would have been released to radio. "I think I'm justified in saying it would have been a hit," she says. "Radio stations don't want to play any music that has a message. Everyone's worried they're going to get fired."

Even though Allen uses top-notch producers—aside from Kurstin, the album makes use of hip-hop producer DJ Dahi (Drake, Kendrick Lamar) and Shellback (Taylor Swift, Britney Spears)—her sensibilities are too English and too caustic for superstardom like that of Beyoncé, who released her own feminist anthem with "***Flawless." Allen's an admirer, though. "I would go gay for her," she says, laughing. "I would turn for Beyoncé. I think our kids would look really good together. It'd be like a Brad-and-Angelina situation. We should get together and adopt more."

It's easy to dismiss Allen as the perpetual trash talker, criticizing the popular girls even as she aspires to be one of them, and yet there's real value in her social message and the wit with which she dispenses it. Allen may not be the most famous among her peers, but she's one of the more important—a cultural critic embedded within pop music, saying the things that her contemporaries won't.

"I change with the way the world changes," Allen says. "My music is always social commentary. I don't know what the world is going to be like in five years' time, but as long as I'm not ashamed of what I'm putting out, then I'm happy."



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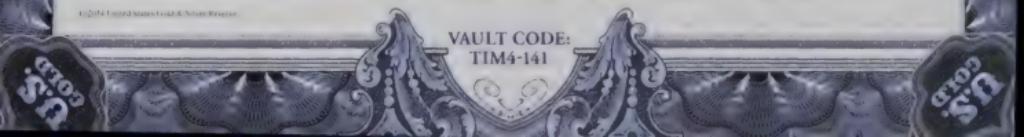
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Tech

Grand Illusions This is how you come up with the world's next big innovation prize

By Bryan Walsh

HERE'S A TIP IF YOU'RE TRYING TO PITCH a winning concept for an innovation competition like the X Prize: find a way to get a TV news anchor on your team. I'm pretty sure NY1's Pat Kiernan—and his smooth, TV-honed baritone—was the main reason the idea we designed made it to the finals at the X Prize Visioneering event on May 17. We didn't win—we lost to a concept focused on trying to develop "forbidden sources" of energy. But for three journalists with pretty much zero experience in the innovation field, we still did pretty well.

X Prize Visioneering, for the uninitiated, is an annual summit that brings together some of the smartest and most influential people in the world—as well as a few journalists—to brainstorm about what could become the focus for the next multimillion-dollar X Prize. The X Prize was founded in 1995 by the engineer, entrepreneur and relentlessly positive futurist Peter Diamandis. It's intended to foster competition and spur innovation. The first X Prize is still the most famous. It offered a \$10 million bounty to the first privately financed team that could build and fly a three-passenger vehicle 62 miles (100 km) into space twice within two weeks.

It took 26 teams investing more than \$100 million for eight years before the prize was won, in 2004, by Mojave Aerospace Ventures, for its custom-built SpaceShipOne. Private space travel was a dream before Diamandis established the X Prize. Today, the industry is worth more than \$2 billion, as entrepreneurs like Elon Musk and his company SpaceX successfully reach orbit on a routine basis. "It used to be only governments and big companies that could play on a scale

like this," Diamandis told me. "But times have changed and accelerated in the direction where agents of change are small entrepreneurs who are enabled by new technologies to do extraordinary things."

As the buzzwords indicate, the X Prize is extremely Silicon Valley. (It's the kind of organization that employs a 3-D printer to create the sugar cubes served with the complimentary coffee at the conference.) X Prizes induce private entrepreneurs to try their skills against the sort of intractable problems that governments have failed to solve, like ocean health and oil spills.

But such contests actually aren't new. Before centralized government and corporate R&D boomed in the post-WW II era, one of the most effective ways to encourage innovation was through contests. The British government did this back in 1714 with the Longitude Prize, awarded to the first person to develop a way for seagoing ships to measure longitude. The prize was won not by a navigator or ship's captain—the class of experts who had been trying and failing to solve the problem—but by a clock-maker named John Harrison. To win a contest established by hotelier Raymond Orteig, 25-year-old Charles Lindbergh became the first person to fly nonstop from New York to Paris in 1927. Lindbergh took home the \$25,000 prize—and everlasting fame—but more important, the contest kick-started global air travel, seeding an industry of vastly greater value. "Within 18 months of the contest, air-passenger traffic had gone up 30 times," says Chris Frangione, vice president of prize development for the X Prize Foundation. "This is why prizes are so powerful—they leverage resources."

THE POINT OF THE VISIONEERING CONFERENCE was to decide the next possible X Prize contest. To do that, we needed ideas, and we slotted ourselves into different tracks for brainstorming sessions. On the second day, I ended up in the Disaster Prediction and Response section, led by the seismologist Lucy Jones, known to Los Angeles residents as "the Earthquake Lady" for her ubiquity on TV every time a tremor strikes Southern California. We were broken into groups and tasked with designing a contest to create an

And the Winner Is... Here's a close



Spacecraft

The first \$10 million X Prize tasked innovators with building a craft that could carry three people into space. SpaceShipOne, funded by Microsoft co-founder Paul Allen, reached the goal in 2004 after 26 teams had spent \$100 million competing for the prize.



Lunar Module

The Google-sponsored contest to land a rover on the moon, send images back to Earth and earn a \$20 million prize is ongoing.

look at X Prize challenges past and present

**Fuel-Efficient Cars**

Entrants created vehicles with a fuel-efficiency equivalent of 100 m.p.g. (42 km/L), then raced them to win a \$5 million grand prize.

**Oil Cleanup**

Following the BP oil spill in 2010, a \$1.4 million prize was offered for faster methods of capturing crude oil from the surface of ocean water.

**Mobile Health Care**

Inspired by Star Trek, this tricorder would measure key health metrics and diagnose 15 diseases. The group that creates it will earn a \$10 million prize.

innovation that would help cities prepare for and bounce back from the next big natural disaster.

I roped in Siobhan O'Connor, TIME's editorial director for health, and NYU's Kiernan. None of us were disaster experts. But between the three of us we managed to come up with what seemed like a decent idea. We called it Web in a Box. To win our proposed contest, a team would have to create something capable of providing backup Internet service on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis in the event of a sustained blackout following a disaster. Our rationale was that the Internet is now the most important communication hub we have, as vital a resource in the aftermath of a disaster as food and water.

We honed our 90-second pitch and made it through the preliminary stages and into the finals, where the entire conference (about 200 people in all) comes together to choose a winner in what feels like a high school election contested by the rich, powerful and—given that the vote came at the end of a three-hour dinner—probably slightly intoxicated.

Unfortunately, Web in a Box will stay in the box. The winner, Forbidden Energy, would give \$20 million to anyone who can develop an entirely new form of energy. The team that came up with it received a trophy—a 3-D-printed trophy—and their idea will get automatic consideration by the foundation's board as it decides the subject of the next X Prize.

Visioneering is meant to be an inspiring event—I've been to high school pep rallies that were less upbeat—but I left with mixed feelings. We face enormous problems—climate change, global inequality, the Alzheimer's epidemic—and we seem helpless in the face of those ills, gridlocked before looming catastrophe. Sometimes it's hard to share Diamandis' relentless optimism. And yet he's not wrong: the spread of information technology and education has made it possible as never before for anyone to put forward solutions and be heard. "There is no problem that can't be solved," Diamandis said at the close of the conference. "We are heading toward an extraordinary world." That's a prize we can all share.

Books

Norway's Proust. The unlikely stardom of Karl Ove Knausgaard

By Lisa Abend/Oslo

KARL OVE KNAUSGAARD REGRETS THIS INTERVIEW.

We are seated at a café in the gallery of Oslo's Art Deco Folketeateret, the same place where 18 years ago an editor commissioned what would become Knausgaard's debut novel. At 45, he has shaggy hair and a punk-rock leather jacket that give him the air of a disaffected teenager. But as with Beckett at the same age, the deeply etched lines in Knausgaard's face are already his most prominent feature. They fold a little deeper as he talks.

He regrets speaking to all journalists, he says. He won't stop doing it, because he craves recognition as much as he is embarrassed by his desire for it, but he regrets it nonetheless. He is a shy person, nearly crippled by shame, and yet in his writing and public appearances he keeps revealing secrets. Some revelations are major: his father's alcoholism, his grandmother's senility. Some are minor: he admits to Googling himself 20 times a day. He knows that all this makes him seem a caricature—the artist tortured by nothing more terrible than himself. Yet his pained ambivalence has produced a 21st century masterpiece.

On May 27, the third volume in Knausgaard's six-volume novel, *My Struggle*, will be published in the U.S. Among a certain set, it is awaited like a new *Harry Potter* novel. Reviewing the first volume for the *New Yorker*, critic James Wood placed Knausgaard in the same circle as Leo Tolstoy and Walter Benjamin. Author Zadie Smith has said, "I need the next volume like crack." In Knausgaard's native Norway, where *My Struggle* was published from 2009 to 2011, 500,000 copies have sold—that's one for every 10 people. "His work," says Bernhard Ellefsen, literary critic for the Norwegian paper *Morgenbladet*, "demands a place at the very center of culture."

The night before our meeting, Knausgaard and Swedish photographer Thomas Wagstrom had presented the latter's new book, a surprisingly moving collection of images of the backs of people's necks. Knausgaard read aloud the essay he wrote to accompany the images, shifting his weight so heavily as he spoke that he almost appeared to be walking in place. The sold-out audience was transfixed. Afterward, many stuck around drinking beer in a strangely alert way that suggested they mainly wanted to be in his presence a little longer. Ole Kristian Aardal, a writing student at the nearby Westerdals School of Com-

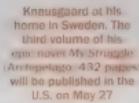
munication, struggled to convey Knausgaard's appeal: "He writes so honestly about his life."

It's true. In the 3,600 pages of *My Struggle*, Knausgaard unflinchingly portrays a life—his life, though he says it isn't autobiography—in banal detail. Momentous events occasionally erupt from the routines of experience. But mostly there is the Proustian stuff that takes up so much time yet tends to be forgotten: the water boiled for tea, the diapers changed, the swim practices attended, the snippy little tiffs with siblings and, later, spouses. Though the story is told in artless language, the work's power lies in its accumulation of detail.

That none of this comes across as boring is difficult even for Knausgaard to explain. "My first education in writing came from reading thrillers, Ken Follett, people like that, and they all had very powerful narrative motors," says the writer, who lives in Sweden with his wife Linda and their four children. "Of course, this is not about climbing up some fortress. This is about going to the refrigerator, opening it, seeing what's in there," he says. "But there's always an element of 'What's going to happen?' in a very, very small way."

In the first volume, Knausgaard combines a narrative about his adolescence, marked by his father's frequent rage and unpredictable cruelty, with one set more than a decade later, when he and his brother learn of their father's squalid death from alcoholism and prepare for his funeral. Although the second volume focuses on less scandalous events, the author's second marriage and the birth of his children, his depictions of this relationship, in both its glorious beginnings and its sulky, resentful midlife, go far beyond the boundaries of normal propriety. "My editor called it hysterical self-confession," he recalls. "But I sensed an enormous energy in revealing things, all the things you're not supposed to say."

His decision to do so without attempting to hide his family members' identities provoked massive controversy when the books were published in Norway. After threatening legal action, members of his father's family stopped speaking to him altogether. His first wife, journalist Tonje Aursland, made a radio documentary about the experience of having the intimate details of her marriage to Knausgaard laid bare, her life exploited for his artistic success. "It's an ethical and aesthetic

Knausgaard at his home in Sweden. The third volume of his epic novel *My Struggle* (Aeropelago; 432 pages) will be published in the U.S. on May 27



dilemma," says Jakob Lothe, a literature professor at the University of Oslo. "He needs to use brutality in his descriptions of others, because without it, the work wouldn't be what it is. But what Knausgaard might say in his defense is, 'Yes, I am brutal, I use names, I go too far. But I am much, much harder on myself.'"

And he is. Nearly as controversial as his willingness to expose his family and friends to scrutiny is the light he turns on his own dark corners, including his anger about sharing the burdens of housekeeping and child care, his fierce desire to be left alone to work and his sense of emasculation and humiliation at pushing a stroller through the streets of Stockholm—all of which saw him reviled by feminists in Sweden (one of whom compared him to mass murderer Anders Behring Breivik). At the same time, some men adopted *My Struggle* as a cri de cœur from what they consider the long-suffering Scandinavian male.

Knausgaard describes his project differently. "This isn't about revelations or telling stories about my life," he says. "It's about a quest." The quest began in 2008 when, after publishing two novels well received in Norway, he found himself blocked and, as he describes it, "nauseated" with the inventions of fiction. In desperation, he began writing his own story as straightforwardly as he could, with a single dictum in mind: everything in it had to be true. It's not that he believes naming his problems lessens their burden; although his mother is a psychiatric nurse, he has avoided therapy his whole life. He seeks the liberation it offers, even while he hates himself for it. "It's like you come in the open, just let down all your guards, stand naked, not afraid of anything. You're free."

In the third volume, subtitled *Boyhood Island*, the author turns his quest for truth toward his childhood. Without the digressions on art and philosophy that punctuate the first two books ("I gave myself one rule," Knausgaard says, "that everything in it had to be written from the perspective of a boy of that age"), *Boyhood Island* is a more conventional work. But in its portrayal of the child's-eye view—the way he assigns personalities to trees that become as distinct to him as any friend; the way he forces himself to eat his cornflakes with soured milk to avoid his father's wrath—it rings true. And when his father tries the milk

himself, spits it out and looks at his son in astonishment, the moment feels viscerally real. "His eyes were not angry, as I had expected, but amazed, as though he was looking at something he just could not comprehend."

Truth, of course, is a slippery thing, especially when it springs from as unreliable a source as memory. Faced with his family's denials about the causes of his father's death, Knausgaard began to doubt his own account. It took confirmation from the medical team that collected his father's body to assure him he was right. But he calls *My Struggle* a novel, not a memoir or an autobiography. "I was never after representing episodes from my life, which an autobiography does," he says, "but rather to search a life for meaning. My life was just the raw material."

A novel that is not fiction, a memory that is flawed yet true: these are not the only apparent contradictions in Knausgaard. In 2010 the Norwegian edition of *Elle* voted him sexiest man in the country. To accept the honor, he had to agree to an interview. On the one hand, he says, "this was exactly the opposite of what the book is about." But as a serious author dealing with identity, he felt that he couldn't avoid the subject of looks and image. He did the interview.

The same impulse drives him to cop to the obsessive Googling. He admits to feeling pained whenever a member of the audience gets up to leave one of his readings. He "would like to be a person who enjoys pleasure," but confesses that he spent most of a recent trip to Barcelona locked in his hotel room. He read five novels there.

Although he is glad about the critical approbation he has received, he doubts it as well. "It takes strength to take a stand and say, 'I'm good at this,'" he says. "I don't have that strength." The only reprieve comes while he is writing. "I'm not a happy person, but I can write," he says. "While I'm writing, I'm selfless, I'm balanced. Self-medicating is a good word for it. Just like my father did with his drinking."

And he is not done with it yet. Although he ends the final volume of *My Struggle* by expressing relief that he's no longer an author, Knausgaard is beginning to work on a new book. It will likely, this most truth-seeking of writers says, be a fantasy.

Remembrance of Things Past. A life minutely chronicled



VOL. 1: *A Death in the Family*

Death brackets *My Struggle's* first volume, first in a virtuosic essay, later as a narrative about Knausgaard's harrowing preparations for his father's funeral. In between lies the author's Norwegian adolescence, a mix of awkward social scenes and frightening glimpses into his father's rage.

VOL. 2: *A Man in Love*

In his 30s, Knausgaard abruptly leaves his first marriage and moves to Stockholm. There, he reconnects with Linda, a woman he met years before, and together they start a family. With mordant insight, the author tracks the joys and outrages of family life.

VOL. 3: *Boyhood Island*

Knausgaard writes of his childhood on the Norwegian island of Tromøya, capturing the distinction between the child's outdoor life—all forest adventures—and his life at home, where he lives in fear of his tyrannical father.

Movies

The Good, the Bad and the Silly. Seth MacFarlane puts his brand on the West

By Jack Dickey

WE GET THE SUMMER BLOCKBUSTERS WE DESERVE. Hollywood wants sure things, and what, now, could be surer than superhero sequels and Seth MacFarlane? MacFarlane, 40, is the town's trusted oddball, the only one allowed to make something big yet unusual. Hence *A Million Ways to Die in the West*, which is set in Arizona in 1882 and stars Charlize Theron, Liam Neeson, Amanda Seyfried and MacFarlane himself, who directs his live-action debut. It opens May 30.

MacFarlane has captivated millions with *Family Guy* and has lots of other shows in his stable. But his biggest coup was *Ted*, the summer 2012 movie he directed, co-wrote and co-starred in, as the voice of a boorish teddy bear come to life, alongside Mark Wahlberg. *Ted* was MacFarlane's first whack at the big screen, and it made \$549 million. Hence, again, the western.

"The comedy-western is not a historically profitable genre in Hollywood, *Blazing Saddles* aside, so we did get a few raised eyebrows," MacFarlane says. "But thanks to *Ted*, it was something that didn't really hinder us."

He and his co-writers, Alec Sulkin and Wellesley Wild, stumbled on the idea during final rewrites for *Ted*. They watched Clint Eastwood's *Hang 'Em High* and realized they shared a love for the cinematic Old West, its dry colors and triumphant scores. An original screenplay followed. One central comic premise animated the thing: *Man, wouldn't it*

have been awful to live in the West?

MacFarlane hits this point with an extended monologue early in the movie and again in an interview with TIME: "It seems like it would be the most miserable place to exist. It's hot, there's a ton of disease, with, like, one restaurant in town and one store that sells 12 things. You're either afraid for your life or bored to death. In some ways, it was an idea explored on *Deadwood*." But, he notes, nowhere else.

So MacFarlane dumped a cast of characters with 2014 accents and sensibilities into the Old West. He plays Albert, a shoddy sheep farmer who still lives at home and gets dumped by Louise (Seyfried) on account of duel-related cowardice.

She then takes up with Foy (Neil Patrick Harris), a

mustachioed purveyor of all manner of mustache-related products. Albert finds himself alone, drunk and despondent, counseled at first only by the whimsically sexless couple Ruth (Sarah Silverman) and Edward (Giovanni Ribisi). Then Anna (Theron), a mysterious, confident, comely newcomer, picks him up and brings him back to life. Only later does he find out she's married—and to Clinch (Neeson), the most feared stickup artist in the West. There is no ride into the sunset; he must battle for control of his town.

The movie has all the gross-out funny bits found elsewhere in the MacFarlane oeuvre. Bodily fluids and other emissions make recurring appearances (you may laugh, you may cringe), and supporting characters die in plenty of guffaw-grubbing ways. But MacFarlane has, to judge by his output, drawn a firm line between his two preferred mediums: the TV shows might be cynical, but the movies have big, bloody hearts. "I'm as sentimental a person as you will find in the town of Hollywood," he says.

Perhaps he considers this sentimentality necessary to give a film real heft, or maybe he adds it to insulate his films from the charges of frivolity that dog his cartoons. Either way,

he wants to be more than fart jokes.

So is he?

The movie raises the question but doesn't answer it affirmatively, with a love story reliant on the seductive powers of a male lead seemingly too wry to be pitied and too hapless to charm. What kind of gal, anyway, is as game as this one? "I'm a little cocky, but I got great tits," Anna announces, just as she meets the downtrodden Albert. What ever could she see in him? Then you remember: Whether it's Hollywood or Old Stump, Ariz., this is Seth MacFarlane's town now. ■

Theron and MacFarlane as *A Million Ways to Die in the West*, directed by the dandy genre master.



Kristin van Ogtrop

I'll Hover No More

How I learned to stop fretting and just raise the kids



A FEW YEARS AGO, WHEN MY oldest son was a junior in high school and I still believed parents could actually affect the outcome of the tedious, soul-crushing process known as applying to college, I had lunch with a woman we'll call Jennifer. I met Jennifer at the urging of a mutual friend, who promised that Jennifer knew all the "secrets" to getting a child into the elite institution of his choice.

Jennifer was once a super-successful executive who did one of the countless jobs in banking that I don't understand. This might explain why I've spent a happy career thinking about meatloaf (very hard to photograph) and fitted sheets (very hard to fold without wanting to hurt someone). I suspect my work hasn't paid off in the same way Jennifer's did, because she retired young in order to devote her considerable energy to securing Ivy League spots for her children.

When it came time to order lunch, Jennifer went with vegetables. Just vegetables. But I swear that's not why I stopped listening to her secrets. It was the part when Jennifer explained that she sat with her teenage son every night and kept him on task while he did his homework. My head was nodding and smiling, while behind the scenes the realist in me was facing the fact that I was, and forever shall be, an amateur.

Yes: amateur. From the French word for "a woman who loves to do something even though, according to friends, family and even casual observers, she's not particularly good at it." So while some parents approach the task of raising kids like management consultants, wielding

spreadsheets with "deltas" and "KPIs," amateurs are more like garage chemists: we put a bunch of stuff in a test tube and hope nothing blows up.

I'll admit that lunch with Jennifer precipitated an existential crisis that lasted a good couple of weeks, or long enough for two of my three children to make it clear that they preferred to conduct their lives without my input. Then I gradually went back to my familiar, amateur way of life, rationalizing my behavior with the knowledge that I was still gainfully employed and none of my children had been arrested.



These days, when I'm not closing my middle son's door so I don't have to notice whether he's doing his homework, I'm searching for kindred spirits who validate my way of life. This spring, I discovered just that in the form of David McCullough Jr., the Massachusetts high school English teacher whose viral commencement speech turned book *You Are Not Special* is one giant amateur's rallying cry. McCullough's recommendations include but are not limited to: letting your kids fail, paying for them to build houses in Guatemala only if they really love building houses or really love Guatemala and reading Edith Wharton. Most im-

portant: Do not encourage them to think they are—or need to be—special.

In addressing today's helicopter parents, who are sure their kids are unique and superior—pros in training, as it were—his tone is both compassionate and vaguely scolding. McCullough understands, for example, how a parent's expectations can zoom into the realm of the spectacular when a child shows a glimmer of special. All it takes is for a bored, channel-flipping teen to pause for a few seconds on a documentary about Chichén Itzá and in his parents' minds, he is destined to become the pre-eminent

Maya archaeologist of his generation, if not of all time.

But as McCullough knows, the corollary to "You are not special" is "Everyone is special." We all just have to find a passion, to do something for no other reason than because we love it, even if we're not that good. Yes, that includes photographing meatloaf and folding fitted sheets.

And what about the child whose future prompted my lunch with Jennifer? He just finished his first year of college and is now working on an organic farm in Peru. That might sound suspiciously like building houses in Guatemala, but the trip was his idea, he's paying for it, and he made all his own travel arrangements. It's astonishing to his amateur mother, really. I do wonder whether I should have at least helped him plan the trip. But I suppose the reason he was able to pull it off is precisely because I didn't.

Van Ogtrop is the editor of REAL SIMPLE and author of Just Let Me Lie Down: Necessary Terms for the Half-Insane Working Mom

SAY GOOD MORNING TO A
GOOD DAY

WITH A COFFEE THAT'S GOOD CUP AFTER CUP



MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE CO.

GOOD TO THE LAST DROP.

ESTABLISHED IN 1892

Pop Chart

LOVE IT



Cups and bags from Chipotle will now bear "words and whimsy" from Toni Morrison, Judd Apatow and more. Yum.

The creator of *Flappy Bird*, who pulled his hit mobile game from app stores in February for being "too addictive," told CNBC that *Flappy Bird* will return in August.



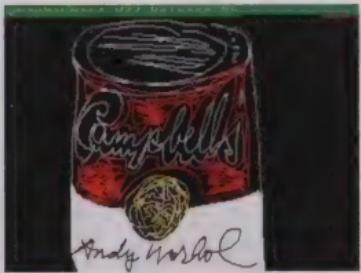
Tom Cruise changed his Twitter bio to better reflect his job description: "Running in movies since 1981."

An Instagram account called @FakeWatch Busta exposes singers who it claims wear knockoff time-pieces. Targets so far include Sean Kingston and Soulja Boy.

VERBATIM

'It will be a terrible film.'

JAMES FRANCO, after the *Spinal Tap* producer announced a sequel that would involve him as director Harmony Korine



DIGI-ART In 1985, decades after Andy Warhol turned Campbell's soup cans into art, he used this image in a piece made on an Amiga computer—outdated tech from which the art was only recently recovered. A film about the process debuted at the Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh and can be seen at nowseethis.org.

THE DIGITS

18.19

Time in seconds it took a Brazilian teenager to perfectly type a 25-word message on his smartphone, setting a Guinness World Record for texting speed

QUICK TALK Ellen Page

The actress, 27, has played lots of strong women, from *Juno*'s pregnant teen to *Whip It*'s roller-derby whiz. As Kitty Pryde in *X-Men: Days of Future Past*—the time-traveling new addition to the franchise, out May 23—she's got a different, mutant kind of power. Here, she talks to TIME.

—LILY ROTHMAN

A major question this movie raises is whether events are fated to happen. What do you think?

Oh, my God, I have no clue. **Fair enough.** I have no idea what's happening, and I'm O.K. feeling that way. Not in the 'I want to stay in Plato's Cave' kind of way, but I have no clue. **You only have future-set scenes in the movie, none of the 1970s stuff. Is there a past era you'd like to visit?** Probably the '70s. It's going to seem like I'm bullish-ttting you, but it would be amazing to see Patti Smith play *Horses*. **You wouldn't try to save the world?** To presume that I could save the world, that would be pretty douchey. I've gotta be realistic. **Do you often get asked which superpower you'd want?** Yeah. **Does the answer change?** I say flying, which is kind of boring but would be awesome. I also think being able to change into anyone would be really radical. It would be fun to be Jay Z. I don't know why that person came to mind. **I mean, he's pretty clearly a good choice.** And from a sociological perspective, to transform into anyone and see what your experience is in the world—if everyone had to do that, I bet stuff would be a lot better.

ON MY RADAR

► *HBO's Veep*
"I'll watch an episode twice in a week, the jokes are so consistent."

► *Grace & Lies*, by Family Band
"I've been going nonstop with [that album]."



The word *tondo*, a Renaissance term for round art, typically conjures ideas of the past. Or it did, until Takashi Murakami made this one, using a Terry Richardson photo of Pharrell Williams and his wife on their wedding day. It's one of the pieces chosen by Williams for a show opening May 27 at Paris' Galerie Perrotin Salle de Bal, which has added another line—curator—to the Grammy winner's impressive CV.



LEAVE IT



McDonald's new U.S. Happy Meal mascot, Happy, appears to be anything but. Quoth one Twitter user: "THAT! is Scary!"

Michael Jackson's hologram performance at the Billboard Music Awards was slightly more creepy than cool.

Microsoft's Xbox One and Sony's PlayStation 4 consume at least twice as much power as their predecessors, mostly when they're in standby, according to a new study.



ROUNDUP

World's Most Talked-About Mannequins

High-end lingerie store La Perla recently removed its mannequins—designed to look as if their ribs were showing—after customers complained about their emaciated appearance. But the New York City-based retailer is hardly the first to feature window models that cause a stir.

**EXTRA WEIGHT**

In 2013 several retailers in Sweden and the U.K. placed plus-size models next to svelte ones in an effort to showcase a variety of body types.

**PUBIC HAIR**

In January, American Apparel used some New York mannequins to promote a more natural look; critics dismissed them as a publicity stunt.

**TATTOOS**

Last year a Miami store started tattooing mannequins to look more like the edgy women who shop there.

**PLASTIC SURGERY**

In 2013 a Venezuelan mannequin manufacturer nipped and tucked its models to reflect customers. Sales went up in spite of protests.

**SPY TECH**

An Italian company has built mannequins with eye cameras that can log the age, gender and race of passing shoppers.

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Joel Stein

Love Me Tinder

My wife and I try a dating app to see how we'd fare if we got divorced



I FEEL SO LUCKY TO BE married to my lovely wife Cassandra that I spend a lot of time worrying about how I'd deal with the devastation if she left me. Would I date a high-powered executive who could further my career? Sleep around with famous actresses? Famous models? Aspiring actress-models?

Thanks to an app called Tinder, the most powerful hookup tool invented since fermentation, I could now answer this question. While single people are pretending to listen to you talk about your children, they're casually using Tinder to swipe through photos of hundreds of people located within a few miles, messaging with anyone who likes them back. So I too can log on and see my parallel sexual universe. Before this technology, you couldn't do that without some kind of magic potion that would allow you to remove your wedding ring, enter a bar and talk to people.

Almost as much as I wanted to know
how I would fare, I was curious about Cassandra's potential dating life. I needed reassurance that if something happened to me, there'd be some nice, extremely old man who'd let her take care of him. Also, getting her to go on Tinder was the only way I could possibly get away with this.

Cassandra did not think joining Tinder was a great idea. "I'm 40 years old. No one is going to want to pork me. You're 42 years old. People are going to want to pork you," she said. "I need a drink." I suggested a Red Bull and vodka to get our big night out started.

Since Tinder works through Facebook, Cassandra and I logged onto our accounts and got virtually divorced, which was very virtually sad. Then Cassandra spent a long time picking out and cropping four photos of herself, one of which she cut me out of, which I thought was tacky. She also spent more time writing her bio than I spent on this column. At one point

she went with "My husband left me for a woman who is half my age with giant boobs. Please love me. I don't require much. Just a hug once a week. Also, I have cats" before settling on a long, far sexier list of phrases that described her, such as "eye roller," "Vespa rider" and "steel-town girl on a Saturday night."

Then she started swiping through 40-to-50-year-old men living within 12 miles. She immediately started making noises as if she were smelling rotting food held by ugly men. "Uch!



Look at these people! I can't even [have an intimate relationship with] these people!" she yelled. Reasons for being un-intimate-relationshipable included: holding a beer, posing next to a woman who is not your mom, being shirtless, standing on a boat, playing a sport, attending a sport, wearing sports clothing, asking "to be inspired," looking like you "definitely killed somebody" and holding a movie camera like a director. Cassandra has apparently upped her standards a lot since college, when she dated a guy who didn't use deodorant.

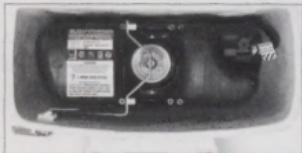
I, meanwhile, was finding tons of really fascinating women. I was also learning a lot about the opposite sex. Nearly every woman needed to tell me she liked yoga, despite the fact that I already knew that, since she's a woman. Also, I was surprised that at some point most women approach someone and say, "Hey, would you mind standing 10 feet back and taking a photo of me doing a complicated yoga pose?" I learned that all women love animals. They also enjoy getting tatted up, going out in large groups, standing in a row and making the same face in a way that makes it look like they're holding pom-poms.

Within an hour, though, Cassandra's phone had buzzed with nine matches, whereas I had only two, and one was a woman I'd interviewed for another column who figured I was writing about Tinder. After two hours, I told Cassandra it was time to go to sleep. "No. Don't take it away," she said. "I'm going to go on a date with Jebba in his private plane." By the next night, I was up to 19 matches. But when I went to brag to Cassandra, I discovered she had more than 40 new admirers, including a yogi lawyer who was doing handstands in three of his six photos. She was erasing anyone whose pickup lines were too lame. "Hi Cass. I'm John," she read, laughing. "So boring. Another one: 'Hello, Cassandra.' Lame!"

The balance of power in our marriage had shifted. "This was a really sweet way for you to boost my self-esteem," Cassandra said. "I felt like a middle-aged mom with no game, and now I feel like I have game. It's inspiring. Maybe I shouldn't just gain 20 pounds and give up on life. If I put a little effort into working out again, maybe I could be somebody."

We erased the Tinder app from our phones, and I happily changed my Facebook status back to married. But not Cassandra. "I'll do that tomorrow. I have to do a couple of other things on Facebook," she said. I didn't push. I know I'm one fight away from losing her to a yogi lawyer.

If Your Toilet Looks Like This:



You could get money from an \$18 million Flushmate Settlement

A Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit about the Series 503 Flushmate III Pressure Assist Flushing System ("Flushmate System"). You may be eligible for cash payments from a proposed \$18 million Settlement. The money compensation is in addition to the Flushmate System recall remedy you may have received and may request from Flushmate as part of its recall program.

Who's Included?

The Settlement includes anyone who owns or owned a toilet with a Flushmate System manufactured from October 14, 1997 through June 30, 2009. Flushmate Systems were installed in various toilet brands sold at Home Depot and Lowe's stores and through distributors and plumbing contractors.

Installed in: American Standard, Crane, Ecotech, Eljer, Gerber, Kohler, Mancesa, Mansfield, Orion, St. Thomas, Universal Rundle, Vitra, Vitromex and Western Pottery toilets.

What does the Settlement provide?

Subject to Court approval, and to the extent not previously reimbursed, Class Members can receive a distribution from the Settlement Fund for having installed: (1) a Flushmate Repair Kit, (2) a replacement pressure vessel, or (3) a replacement toilet. Depending on the number of qualified claims, it is possible that Class Members will receive less than the full amount of their out-of-pocket expenses. To the extent not previously reimbursed, Class Members can also receive reimbursement for any direct property damage caused by a Flushmate System that leaked or burst. Any money left in the Settlement Fund after two years will be divided among Class Members who file valid claims or will be donated to a charitable organization.

How can I get a payment?

File a claim online at www.FlushmateClaims.com or call 1-877-412-5277. (For questions related to the Flushmate Recall, please visit www.flushmate.com or www.flushmate.com/recall.)

What are my rights?

Even if you do nothing you will be bound by the Court's decisions. If you want to keep your right to sue the Defendants yourself, you must exclude yourself from the Settlement Class by **July 25, 2014**. If you stay in the Settlement Class, you may object to the Settlement by **July 30, 2014**.

The Court will hold a hearing on **August 25, 2014** to consider whether to approve the Settlement and a request for attorneys' fees of up to 25% of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of attorneys' costs and expenses. You or your own lawyer may appear at the hearing at your own expense.

For more information or a Claim Form:

1-877-412-5277 or www.FlushmateClaims.com



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DOING THE MOST GOOD

10 Questions

Groundbreaking chef Ferran Adrià talks about the weirdness of honey and why everyone is wrong about tomatoes

When you closed El Bulli, considered the best restaurant in the world, you said you wanted "to find out if there's anything beyond what we've already done." What did you find?

First of all, it's not that El Bulli closed. It's that it's been transformed. The El Bulli Foundation has Bulli 1846, which is looking at the cultural and native roots of food and gastronomy; Bulli DNA, a gastronomy lab; and Bullipedia, which is decoding Western culinary history. The challenge at El Bulli was to create plates. Now it's to create those who create plates.

Why will 1846 serve food for only one month a year?

Picture if you were a doctor, and 70% of your time was spent with patients and 30% on research. Well, then you decide to flip it around and do 70% on research. That's why 1846 is not a restaurant.

During your big creative audit of El Bulli, have you discovered anything about yourself?

Everything. It's changed everything. It's given me a way to look at the genome of gastronomy and reflect on it. Honey, for example: so simple, but where taxonomically would you place it? If people don't understand that honey is an elaboration that animals are cooking for you, people will not understand the process of cooking.

Do traditional French chefs welcome you to their eateries?

I've always said French cuisine has been the most

important cuisine in modern times. The French chefs have been very hard on me at times, but I understand it completely.

What's your go-to breakfast?

Simple. I like to eat a different fruit every day of the month.

Do you miss the way fruit and tomatoes used to taste?

This is all part of people's nostalgia, that tomatoes were different. I hear 20-year-olds saying it. Sixty years ago,

people were dying of hunger and there were 1,000 kilos of tomatoes. Now there's 1,000 million kilos, and so of course proportionally you're going to have bad ones. It's like me saying my mother was the best cook in the world.

So how was your mother's cooking?

Like most people's. Maybe there's one dish that your mother could do better than a professional cook. But it's logical to think that someone who does this for 14 hours a day is going to do a better job.

You talk a lot about creativity, but you actually seem to be emphasizing expertise. Which is more important?

If I understand what I'm doing, I can create better. You can be anarchic only if you understand what's going on. If you don't, you're not going to have a long life span within that world. Creativity, if you're at the top level, is brutal and relentless. I'm being generous when I say that in the entire world there are maybe five chefs who are really, really doing what I consider creative.

Why do you think there are not more famous women chefs?

Why aren't more women in haute cuisine? I don't know. In the next 10 years there will be an incredible generation of women chefs at that level.

Have you ever eaten turducken?

No, but there's no such thing as weird food. There's weird people. —BELINDA LUSCOMBE

Adrià's sketches of ideas for dishes were recently exhibited at New York City's Drawing Center



FOR VIDEO OF ADRIÀ, WHOSE ANSWERS WERE TRANSLATED FROM SPANISH, GO TO [TIME.COM/10QUESTIONS](http://time.com/10questions)

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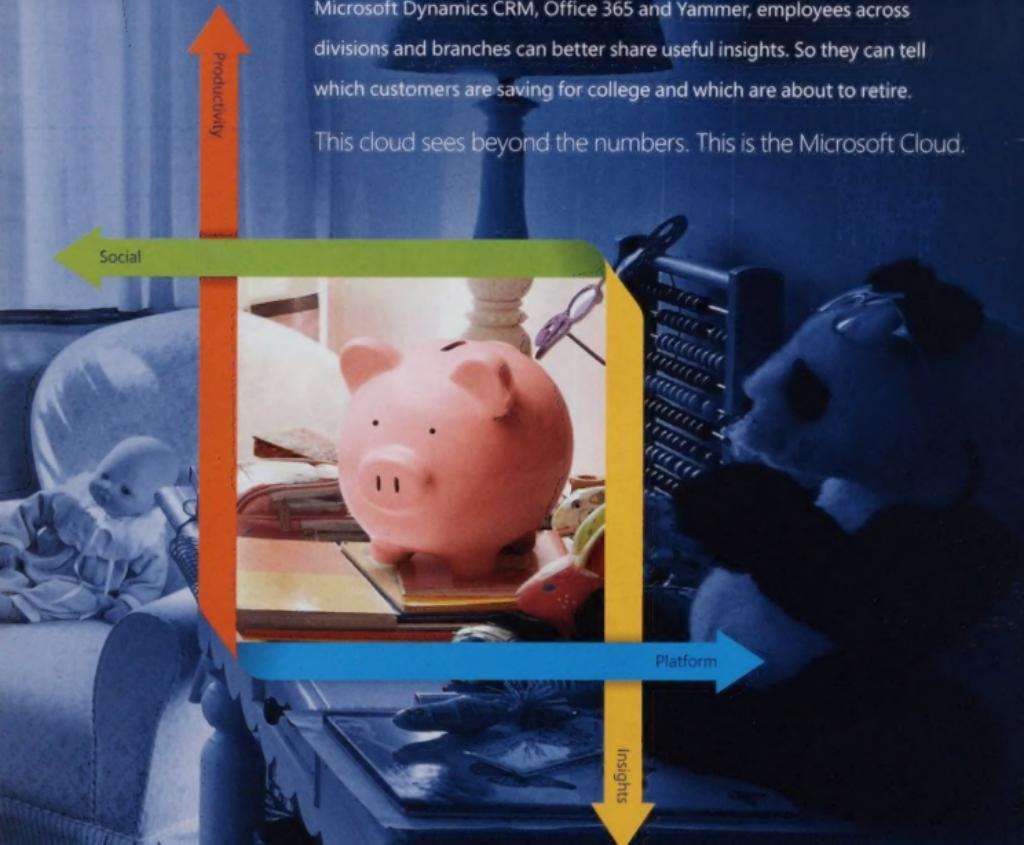


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